

THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

JUSTICE

UNITY

FRATERNITY

VOLTA

GALVANI

FRANKLIN

EDISON

ROENTGEN

TESLA

AMPERE

OHM

FARADY

MORSE

BELL

MARCONI

May, 1923

AFFILIATED WITH THE
AMERICAN FEDERATION
OF LABOR IN ALL ITS
DEPARTMENTS

DEVOTED TO THE CAUSE OF
ORGANIZED LABOR

EDUCATION

PRICE LIST of SUPPLIES

Application Blanks, per 100.....	\$.75	Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 200 pages--	2.50
Arrears, Official Notice of, per 100.....	.50	Ledger Financial Secretary's, 400 pages--	3.75
Account Book, Treasurer's.....	1.00	Labels, Metal, per 100.....	1.25
Buttons, S. G., (medium).....	.75	Labels, Paper, per 100.....	.15
Buttons, S. G. (small).....	.60	Obligation Cards, double, per dozen.....	.25
Buttons, R. G.....	.50	Paper, Official Letter, per 100.....	.75
Buttons, Cuff, S. G., per pair.....	3.75	Permit Card, per 100.....	.75
Buttons, Cuff, R. G., per pair.....	1.50	Pins. Telephone Operator's.....	.35
Books, set of.....	12.00	Pocket Seal.....	5.50
Book, Minute for R. S.....	1.50	Rituals, extra, each.....	.25
Book, Day.....	1.50	Receipt Book (300 receipts).....	2.00
Book, Roll Call.....	1.50	Receipt Book (750 receipts).....	4.00
Charter Fee, for each member.....	1.00	Receipt Book, Treasurer's.....	.35
Charms, Rolled Gold.....	2.00	Receipt Holders, each.....	.25
Constitution, per 100.....	5.00	Seal.....	3.50
Carbon for receipt books.....	.05	Traveling Cards, per dozen.....	.75
Envelopes, Official, per 100.....	1.00	Withdrawal Cards, with Trans. Cds., per dozen.....	.50
Electrical Worker, Subscription per year.....	.50	Working Cards, per 100.....	.50
		Warrant Book, for B. S.....	.50



NOTE—The above articles will be supplied when the requisite amount of cash accompanies the order. Otherwise the order will not be recognized. All supplies sent by us have postage or express charges prepaid.

ADDRESS, CHAS. P. FORD, I. S.

ELECTRIC FIXTURES

- Buy Direct from the Manufacturers and -
Save 25 to 60 per cent

Write for our Catalogue No. 6A

THE W. B. ELECTRIC FIXTURE CO.
Box 343, Erie, Penna.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

CHAS. P. FORD, *Editor*, Machinists' Building, Washington, D. C.

This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents.

The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

International President, J. P. NOONAN
506 Machinists' Bldg., Washington, D. C.
International Secretary, CHAS. P. FORD
506 Machinists' Bldg., Washington, D. C.
International Treasurer, JAS. A. MEADE
1807 Spring Garden St., Phila., Pa.

INTERNATIONAL VICE PRESIDENTS

E. INGLES, 1016 Wellington St., London
Ont., Can.
JOHN J. SMITH, 63 Paul Gore St.,
Jamaica Plains, Mass.
G. M. BUGNAZET, Machinists' Bldg.,
Washington, D. C.
A. M. HULL, 425 2nd St., New Orleans,
La.
H. H. BROACH, Machinists' Bldg., Wash-
ington, D. C.
D. W. TRACY, 120 East Ninth Street,
Houston, Tex.
T. C. VICKERS, 537 Pacific Bldg., San
Francisco Calif.
E. J. EVANS, 127 N. Dearborn St., Room
1505, Chicago, Ill.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

FRANK J. McNULTY, *Chairman*
Machinists' Bldg., Washington, D. C.
First District - G. W. WHITFORD
130 E. 16th St., New York, N. Y.
Second District - F. L. KELLY
95 Beacon St., Hyde Park, Mass.
Third District - M. P. GORDON
3642 Verner Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fourth District - EDWARD NOTENAGEL
110 R St., N. E., Washington, D. C.
Fifth District - M. J. BOYLE
4923 Grand Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
Sixth District - FRANK SWOR
2822 Forest Ave., Dallas, Texas
Seventh District - C. F. OLIVER
258 So. Marion St., Denver, Colo.
Eighth District - J. L. McBRIDE
165 James St., Labor Temple,
Winnipeg, Can.

TELEPHONE OPERATORS' DEPARTMENT

President - JULIA O'CONNOR
1108 Tremont Bldg., Boston, Mass.
Secretary - MABLE LESLIE
1108 Tremont Bldg., Boston, Mass.

Contents

	Page
Cartoon	290
The Right to Strike	291
Colorado State Conference	293
Government Insurance	295
Editorials	298
Cartoon	304
Notices	306
Cooperative News	307
Decisions of U. S. Railroad Labor Board	309
Correspondence	312
Miscellaneous	328
Local Union Official Receipts	337
Local Union Directory	340



By Courtesy of the American Federationist

THESE, OUR LAMENTED DEAD

THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

Official Publication of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Entered at Washington, D. C., as Second Class matter. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 28, 1922

SINGLE COPIES, 10 CENTS



50 CENTS PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE

VOL. XXII

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY, 1923

NO. 6

THE RIGHT TO STRIKE; ITS IMPORTANCE

By SAMUEL GOMPERS, President, American Federation of Labor.

THE strike is the social and economic safety valve of industry. Without it we should have explosions and revolutions threatening the destruction of our social order. That is one of the reasons why labor opposes efforts to hang a legislative monkey wrench on the safety valve of industrial organization in the United States. It opposes anti-strike laws because the retention by labor of the right and the power to strike insures a larger measure of industrial peace in the long run.

Governmental interference with business is not popular with the American people. Labor's stand on this question is expressed clearly in the annual report of the Executive Council to the Denver Convention of the American Federation of Labor, November 9, 1908, as follows:

Our movement has not asked and will not ask at the hands of government anything which the workers can and should do for themselves. The movement of labor is founded upon the principle that that which we do for ourselves, individually and collectively, is done best. It is therefore that the exercise by the workers of the economic power is, after all, the greatest and most potent power which they can wield.

The possession of great economic power does not imply its abuse, but rather its right use. Consciousness and possession of economic power bring with them responsibility, wisdom, and care in its exercise. These have made the labor movement of our country a tower of strength inspiring the confidence and respect of the masses of our workers, as well as the sympathetic support of students, thinkers, and all liberty-loving people.

This declaration applies to the use of the strike power. This power will not be relinquished. The good its use has done for humanity far outweighs any of the temporary inconveniences suffered because of it. It seems the course of wisdom for all of us to devote our energies to prevent through education the necessity for its use. The greatest cause of industrial unrest and the most prolific source of development of class antagonism is the campaign of certain reactionary groups to destroy labor unions by taking away the weapon of the strike.

Here are a few reasons why labor opposes anti-strike legislation:

1. Anti-strike legislation is a step backward in social progress. Before the Declaration of Independence, strikes were always prohibited. Anti-strike laws were a part of the old order of kings and of slavery.

2. Anti-strike laws would deprive humanity of the weapon with which it has won its most important victories. No industry has ever reduced hours of labor, or raised wages, until compelled to do so by the organized power of the wage-earners and the consequent power to strike. Because the workmen in the United States have had a means of realizing their ambition to improve conditions, because they have been able to make of their discontent a creative force for their own benefit, the wealth of the United States, both individual and aggregate, exceeds that of any other country in the world. As a result, we have an organization of production in the United States, instead of an organization of destruction. A parallel with China suggests itself, because there labor is not organized. Capital does not derive any benefit because of the few cents a day wage that prevails, and the human instinct for organization and personal advancement expresses itself only in the organization of robber bands. The countries that abound in revolutions will always be found to be least efficient in the organization of labor.

3. Anti-strike laws are not necessary as a means of settling industrial disputes. Strikes have been settled and will continue to be settled without the interference of government. Strikes constitute a very small percentage of the waste in industry. Losses from strikes are partly fictitious. The recent coal strike, for instance, can be used as an illustration. Anti-labor propagandists have been freely quoted in the newspapers as saying that the miners lost huge sums in wages, figuring this loss on the basis of the men in the industry and the time the strike lasted. As a matter of fact, nothing, generally speaking, was lost by the men. They merely fixed the time for taking a vacation, instead of leaving it to the discretion of their employers. The previous year the average working time was 170 working-

days, leaving 200 days for idleness. The men earned as much, and more, during the course of the year 1922 as if they had not gone out on strike. They mined the same amount of coal for wages that had not been reduced.

4. There is less need for anti-strike legislation now than ever before. It is not anti-strike legislation that is needed. It is fact-finding agencies to determine the basis for settlement of industrial disputes. The American workmen have neither the intention, nor the desire, to kill the goose that lays the golden egg. Justice, fair dealing, education and knowledge, are the best means of obtaining industrial peace in a democracy such as the United States.

To quote the following extracts from an address by the president of the American Federation of Labor before the New Jersey Legislature in 1920, in opposing the anti-strike legislation then pending:

You and I are made uncomfortable and caused inconvenience by reason of any cessation of work. Just so are we inconvenienced and made uncomfortable during the process of changing from one condition to another. There has never yet occurred in the history of the whole world any great change for a righteous cause without inconvenience and discomfort.

The labor movement of our country is the expression, the intelligent expression, the rational expression, the natural expression of discontent of the people to establish through orderly and regular means and methods, right and a greater opportunity for the uplift of the people of our country. Mistakes are made. Who is there in all our country and our time who has not made a mistake? Which group of the citizenship of our country can truthfully claim that they have not made a mistake? The organized labor movement of America is no exception, but I invite your careful study and scrutiny of the methods employed and the work and history of the American labor movement. I challenge anyone to say that its record is not clean, that its methods are not just, or that its work has been unproductive of true Americanism and patriotism. That we may have made a mistake is but human, but thank God time will forgive and forget the mistakes of the American labor movement as they are overshadowed by the great deeds it has performed and the great work it will yet do in the common interest and welfare of the American people.

It was the coal strike—call it what you will, stigmatize it as you will—it was the strike of the coal miners in the anthracite regions that regenerated these people from a condition of servitude and slavery. In the bituminous regions it was the same. For twenty-five years while the coal miners in the bituminous regions were working, they sent delegations north and east to labor organizations with credentials from the mayor of the locality, or the governor of the state, confiding that these people were entitled to the

sympathy and consideration and help of the people everywhere, and particularly the working people in order that they might eke out an existence. The conditions of the men working at their trade as bituminous coal miners in the strike of '97, were changed and these men, too, became regenerated and now occupy positions in life and work equal to the standards established by American judgment and American conscience.

I say to you gentlemen that there is no agency in all our country so potent to avert and avoid strikes as the much misrepresented and misunderstood American labor movement, but there are some things which are worse than strikes—a degraded, demoralized and servile manhood. A republic built upon such a foundation would be like the house built upon the sands. It would decay and fall as even did the once mighty Roman Empire.

Your attention is called to this fact, not simply to proclaim Labor's loyalty—no necessity for such an assertion—the record has been made and is clear. I made reference to it for this reason, that the discontent of the masses of the American people and American workers will find its expression somehow and if the Legislature of Kansas shall be imitated by the legislatures of other states, making it unlawful for the men of labor of America to exercise their right to stop work when it is to their interest and welfare, and contributing to the welfare of the masses of our people, it will destroy every opportunity for us to be of service to our fellows and they will say to you and you and you, as representatives of this idea: "If the American labor movement is incompetent to give us the opportunity to aspire to a better life as a result of our labors and services to society, labor and services without which the civilization of our times and of our country could not exist, then we will find some other way to express our discontent and dissatisfaction."

Following the enactment of the industrial court law in Kansas, numerous campaigns for the enactment by other states of similar legislation were started by organizations calling themselves "Associated Employers," open shop associations and American plan associations. Anti-strike legislation took many forms, but it is not the purpose of this article to define the phraseology and weigh the iniquities against each other. The basis for labor's opposition to all anti-strike legislation has been stated and applies to all legislative efforts to emasculate labor organization. Labor insists upon exercising its manhood and on developing its ability to assume the responsibility implied in its use of the economic power of the strike.

The New York Times declares that certain powerful industrial magnates are urging Harding to make the "open shop" a national campaign issue in 1924.

What could be more interesting than that? It would help line things in their real light. Why shouldn't the "open shoppers" all get together in one party?

But as a political issue upon which to win what could be more ridiculous? It doesn't sound like anything more serious than a good joke. It would be getting "back to normalcy" for sure.

But if the Republican party did adopt such a plank, where would Mr. Newton D. Baker hang his hat?

PATENTS

Procured. Send sketch or model today for examination, prompt report and advice. No charge for preliminary advice. Write for free Booklet and blank form on which to disclose your idea. Highest references. Promptness assured.

CLARENCE A. O'BRIEN

Registered Patent Lawyer

513 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

COLORADO STATE CONFERENCE

THE annual meeting of the Colorado State Conference of Electrical Workers was held at Pueblo, Colorado, on March 10 and 11. At this meeting some very vexing problems concerning the craft in this State came up and were fully disposed of and we respectfully submit our plan to the Brotherhood as a proven demonstration of a way to dispose of some of our problems and to create a more complete understanding between the locals and their membership. Some inquiries have been made as to exactly what this Conference was and we take this means of giving a brief explanation.

For years there has existed a jealous feeling between the various locals in the State that was productive of no results other than the results that the employer strive for viz; differences of opinion and division of effort on the part of the membership of the I. B. E. W.

We found that we were losing control of considerable work as well as government over our membership so all locals held a meeting and organized ourselves into a State body that we called the Electrical Workers State Conference. The first arrangement made was the removal of our greatest source of trouble and that was an arrangement, whereby, instead of having members continually in trouble through working in another local's jurisdiction, that a letter was furnished the traveling journeyman; this letter to act as a traveling card for the length of time needed to finish the job he was called for; this journeyman to pay the local in whose jurisdiction he worked, the sum of 50 cents per week as a permit fee. Instead of allowing the employer to hire whom he pleased when he was short of men, it is arranged that the local needing men obtain them from affiliated locals. This is a fundamental law of our Brotherhood, but is one that is very slightly observed.

By these two simple and easily understood methods we can and do keep track of each and every man working at the electrical business regardless of his affiliations.

Then twice each year there is an assessment of 50 cents per member in each local to defray the expenses of the yearly meeting and that of the Secretary.

There are no frills or lengthy by-laws and no salary paid any officer except \$2.50 per month to the Secretary-Treasurer who is bonded.

We have been able to control vastly more work and have succeeded in eliminating all friction between locals. At the yearly meeting each local brings its grievances and trade problems before the Conference and the advice obtained there has been of great assistance to all affiliated. This year we have some problems such as the Unionization of the Fixture branch of our industry and a general organizing movement. We intend putting on a campaign for the Union Label

Electrical Fixture through the entire West and feel that this item alone is worth the time and trouble.

Another feature of this kind of body is in our relation with the International Organization. This part of the United States has enjoyed for years past, a very unenviable reputation and has the name of always fighting the International. We are seriously in doubt if there is a single section in this country that is as consistent in its support of the International as are the locals composing this Conference. This organization repeatedly has gone on record as fully approving the entire policy of the International and beg leave to suggest that that if all will attempt to support them as we have, that it will make it much easier for all concerned.

Naturally we have had our personal disagreements with International Officers, but have found in each and every instance that if we get together a clear understanding is always had, and now, after some time, we have come to the conclusion that where a misunderstanding exists that cannot be straightened up that the will and desire to work in harmony is lacking.

We have been participants and interested spectators to a few internal rows in the past and have come to the conclusion gained from actual experience and observation, that if deeply investigated you will find that the most trouble of this nature is caused by the personal political ambitions of our members or the work of paid agents of the employing interests.

The one binding object in this body is that we at no time set ourselves up to supersede or override the International law which has proven the most effective weapon of those who attempt to create disruption and discord.

It is true that there may be some of the International laws that are not exactly to the taste of our membership but we hold that the International Convention is the place to change those laws and that any move against the laws between conventions is absolutely the work of disrupters.

We have had the services of International representatives on each and every occasion that we needed them and believe that none of them will say that we have not co-operated fully with them in every respect. We appreciate the efforts of the I. O. to lend aid and realize the enormous task that confronts them and which is little appreciated by the average member and believe that we are to be congratulated upon the election of such an able body of men as officers of the International organization and invite criticism and comments on this statement.

We feel that if results are not obtained that it rests largely with the membership for being lax in their end and that if they will render just a little cooperation that the results will be surprising. Our membership

is composed of too many who fold their arms and say "Let John do it" and then crab when the desired results are not forthcoming.

We doubt if any organization is composed of so many complex forces or is mixed up in as many industries as the I. O. We should be the strongest factor in the A. F. of L., and we want to assure each and every one that if we are not somewhere approaching that strength, that it will not be the fault of the membership in this State.

We wish to repeat our statement of last year that if the membership will follow it closely, that they will observe that the man who is continually yelping and accusing all officers and representatives, both Local and International, is usually of the "Do Nothing" type or a company plant.

We wish to extend our sincere appreciation and thanks to President Noonan, Secretary Ford, Vice-President Vickers and each and every representative that has been with us this past year, for their efforts in our behalf and assure them that we are willing

and anxious to co-operate and assist in any movement at any time that even looks like it will be of benefit to this Brotherhood.

Again impressing upon the membership of the International Brotherhood the imperative need of laying aside all personal prejudice and petty politics and work for the good of the International Brotherhood and not that of the individual, and wishing each and every one success for the future, we are

Fraternally yours,

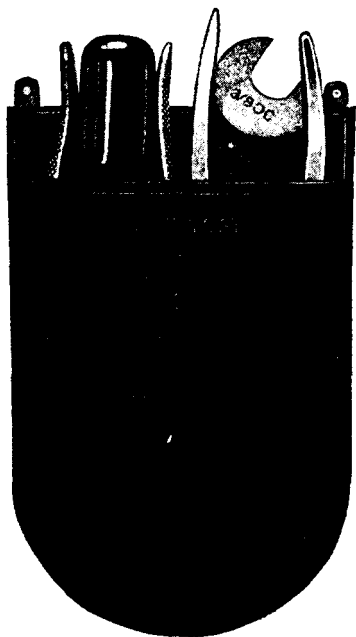
COLORADO STATE CONFERENCE
OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

Per C. B. NOXON,
Sec-Treas.

Box 261, Englewood, Colo.

MIDDLE MEN IN CLOVER

With cabbage now in the hands of middle men and speculators, it has advanced to \$25 and \$30 a ton, Chicago, its highest price of the season. When farmers were selling it the price was so low much of it was not marketed.



Price \$2.50

Pocket and Tester

This wonderful article is used by many first-class Electricians in all lines, and used in place of a bank of lamps.

Some Reasons of Its Use

- 1st. More convenient and much cheaper.
- 2d. Saves lots of time.
- 3rd. Indicates condition of line or apparatus to be worked upon.
- 4th. Having it with you at all times.

Special Offer

To introduce this wonderful article to a few "live wires" we will give a special price on 350 "Pocket-Testers" and 100 Pockets at the following prices:

POCKET AND TESTER . . . \$2.00
COMBINED . . .

POCKET ONLY . . . \$1.50

ORDERS FILLED IN ORDER RECEIVED

A device built for long wear and hard usage.

ORDER TODAY AND HAVE THE BEST

109 N. Union Street

MULTI-DEVICE CO.,

Akron, Ohio

GOVERNMENT INSURANCE

ORIGIN.—When this country entered the World War, the need was at once felt for some liberal method of protection for the fighting men and their families. It was realized by Congress that men could fight better if they carried no fear in their hearts for the future of their loved ones, should they die or become so disabled that they could no longer support their families or themselves, and that many men would come out of the war so impaired in mind or body, that they could not pass a life insurance examination.

War Term Insurance.—The insurance given to those in the military or naval service is called War Term Insurance, and was intended to protect the insured during the period of the war and for sometime after the termination of the war. The premium charged was to cover the exact net cost of death risk in normal times without making provision for overhead expenses of any sort.

War Term Insurance provided that in case of death of the insured, the beneficiary was to receive the benefits of said insurance in monthly installments of \$5.75 for each \$1,000 of insurance carried for a period of twenty years. It also provided that in case of permanent and total disability of the insured, he was to receive \$5.75 per month on each \$1,000 insurance carried by him during the period of permanent total disability. The premiums for War Term Insurance increase year by year. War Term Insurance can be carried only during the period of five years after the termination of the war as declared by proclamation of the President, the period ending March 3, 1926.

Conversion of War Term Insurance to Permanent Plans of Insurance.—In order to meet the objection of the ever-increasing premiums on War Term Insurance, the United States Government offers the opportunity at any time up to, and including March 3, 1926, to change or convert the present War Term Insurance to any one or any combination of the six permanent plans of United States Government Insurance with premiums which do not increase. If one cannot afford to convert or change all of his War Term Insurance at the present time, he can convert part of it and retain the balance in War Term form during the period allowed by law.

Term Insurance in force or upon reinstatement may be converted into any of the following six forms of United States Government Life Insurance:

- (1) Ordinary Life.
- (2) Twenty-payment Life.
- (3) Thirty-payment Life.
- (4) Twenty-year Endowment.
- (5) Thirty-year Endowment.
- (6) Endowment maturing at age 62.

Ordinary Life Policy.—The Ordinary Life Policy provides the maximum amount of

protection for the minimum premium, and such premiums are payable so long as the insured may live, or until he becomes totally and permanently disabled, when premium payments cease, and disability payments begin.

20-Payment Life Policy.—The 20-Payment Life Policy provides that the premiums shall be payable for twenty years, at which time payments cease, and the insurance becomes paid up for the face value of the policy payable upon death or total and permanent disability of the insured.

30-Payment Life Policy.—The 30-Payment Life Policy provides that the premiums shall be paid for thirty years at the end of which time premium payments cease and the insurance becomes paid up for the face value of the policy—payable upon death or total and permanent disability of the insured.

20-Year Endowment Policy.—The 20-Year Endowment Policy provides that the premiums shall be paid for twenty years at the end of which time the face of the policy is payable in cash to the insured in one sum, or in monthly installments at the option of the insured.

30-Year Endowment Policy.—The 30-year Endowment Policy provides that the premiums shall be paid for thirty years at the end of which time the face of the policy is payable in cash to the insured in one sum or in monthly installments at the option of the insured.

Endowment at Age 62 Policy.—The Endowment at Age 62 Policy provides that the premiums shall be paid for a fixed number of years until the insured reaches the age of 62, at which time the face of the policy is payable to the insured in one sum or in monthly installments at the option of the insured.

Attention is called to the following points relating to all the above policies:

All the policies participate in and receive dividends; are free from restrictions as to residence, travel, occupation or military or naval service; provide the liberal total and permanent disability benefits without extra cost to the insured; are exempt from taxation; provide for change to other forms of insurance.

One carrying United States Government Life Insurance can never lose, for if at any time after the policy has been in force one year, he is compelled to drop his insurance, he can have any one of the following four options, each one of which excepting the Loan Value is the exact cash or insurance equivalent to the other:

- (1) Cash Value.
- (2) Loan Value.
- (3) Extended Insurance.
- (4) Paid-up Insurance.

(1) **Cash Value.**—The Cash Value is the amount of money the Government will give

if for any reason one has to give up his United States Government Life Insurance Policy after it has been in force one year or longer.

(2) **Loan Value.**—The Loan Value of United States Government Life Insurance Policy permits one to borrow ninety-four per cent of the cash value without losing his insurance, as is necessary for one to do to obtain the cash value.

(3) **Extended Insurance.**—If for any reason one has to give up his United States Government Life Insurance Policy after it has been in force one year or longer, extended insurance allows him to remain insured for the full amount of his policy for a period of time which varies according to the number of premiums paid, without further premium payments and insurance is paid to the beneficiary at the death of the insured should the insured die within that time, in one lump sum or in installments as designated by the insured.

(4) **Paid-up Insurance.**—If for any reason one has to give up his United States Government Life Insurance Policy after it has been in force one year or longer, Paid-up Insurance will give him an amount of insurance less than the face of his policy calls for, upon which he pays no more premiums.

In the Ordinary Life, 20-Payment Life and 30-Payment Life Policies this Paid-up Insurance is for the remainder of the life of the insured, and is paid to his beneficiary in one lump sum at the death of the insured.

In the 20-Year Endowment, 30-Year Endowment and Endowment at Age 62 policies, this Paid-up Insurance is only good for the remainder of the endowment period, and at the end of the endowment period, it is all paid to the insured if living, in one sum in cash. Should the insured die before the expiration of the endowment period, Paid-up Insurance will be paid to the beneficiary in one lump sum. Such Paid-up Insurance is with right to disability benefits and to dividends.

One of the most valuable features of a United States Government Life Insurance Policy is that it pays for a total permanent disability of the insured, whether caused by disease or accident in youth or old age, as well as for his death. If for any reason whatsoever one becomes totally and permanently disabled, his premiums cease and the Government immediately commences the monthly installments of \$5.75 for each \$1,000 insurance he has; and pays them for so long as the insured may live and remain so disabled.

In all United States Government Life Insurance policies there is no age restriction to total permanent disability benefits. The benefits are paid whenever one becomes permanently and totally disabled, irrespective of his age.

Beneficiaries.—The United States Government Life Insurance as well as War Term

Insurance is payable only to a parent, grandparent, step-parent, parent through adoption, wife or husband, child, grandchild, a step-child, adopted child, brother, sister, half-brother, half-sister, brother through adoption, sister through adoption, step-brother, step-sister, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, a person who has stood in the relation of a parent to the insured for a period of one year or more prior to the insured's enlistment or induction, the children of such person, parent, grandparent, step-parent or parent through adoption of the insured's wife or husband.

In United States Government Life Insurance where the insured has failed to designate an original beneficiary, he may by his last will and testament, designate a beneficiary other than one in the permitted class as above indicated.

How U. S. Government Life Insurance is Paid.—United States Government Life Insurance upon the death of the insured is payable in monthly installments as War Term Insurance, unless the insured either during his life time or by his last will and testament elects said insurance to be paid in a different manner. The insured may elect to have the insurance paid in one of three ways, known as Options I, II, and III.

Option I provides for the payment of insurance in a lump sum.

Option II provides for the payment of insurance in monthly installments, said monthly installments to number not less than 36 and not more than 240 in any multiple of twelve.

Option III provides for the payment of insurance on the annuity plan.

Where either Option I or II has been elected by the insured the beneficiary has the right to elect that the insurance be paid in installments covering a longer period.

Irrespective of whether the insured has selected any option, the beneficiary may elect to receive the insurance on an annuity plan payable throughout his life. The amount of the monthly installments payable under this plan varies with the age of the beneficiary at the time of the death of the insured, and will be paid throughout the life of the beneficiary, and in the event that the beneficiary dies before receiving 240 such installments, the remaining unpaid installments will be paid to the estate of the beneficiary in accordance with the provision in the policy. Option I, which provides for the payment of insurance in a lump sum, can only be selected by the insured during his life time, which election must be recorded with the Bureau or by his last will and testament, but in no event can Option I be chosen by the beneficiary.

In the absence of an election by the insured the beneficiary may elect either Option II or III.

Where a person dies who is protected by Term Insurance, the beneficiary of said

insurance can make no valid assignments of his rights under said insurance, but a beneficiary under United States Government Life Insurance may assign his rights to said insurance to any other person within the permitted class of beneficiaries.

Will the Government Turn Over the Insurance to Private Companies?—Holders of Government insurance have repeatedly asked whether or not it is true that the Government is contemplating to turn over the insurance to private companies, and it is well to say to all those that are carrying Government insurance or who have the right to such insurance, that the Government is not, nor has ever contemplated to turn over the insurance to private companies. No private insurance company wants to assume the risk, nor could any private insurance company give the same benefits at death or permanent total disability as the Government gives for anywhere near the same cost.

Reinstatement of Term Insurance.—Term Insurance may be reinstated or reinstated and converted at any time prior to March 4, 1926, under the following conditions:
Health Requirements—

(a) Within three calendar months, including the calendar month for which the unpaid premium was due, provided the applicant is in as good health as at the due date of the premium in default and submits a statement to that effect on page one of application for reinstatement.

(b) After the expiration of the three calendar months, provided the applicant is in good health, and submits a statement to that effect on page one, Part I (page two) of the application for reinstatement, substantiated by report of full medical examination on Part II (page two) submitted by a physician licensed to practice medicine.

(c) Where the applicant is unable to comply with the above health requirements, he may apply for reinstatement under Section 408 of Amendment to War Risk Insurance Act, H. R. 6611, Public 47, which provides that insurance may be reinstated upon medical evidence satisfactory to the Director showing the service origin of the disability or aggravation thereof, and that the applicant is not totally and permanently disabled. Report of full medical examination may be submitted on form 742, pages 1 and 2.

Note—The physical examination required for the reinstatement of insurance may be made by authorized medical officers or examiners of the U. S. Veterans' Bureau, or the U. S. Public Health Service.

Reinstatement of Converted Insurance.—Converted Insurance, if not surrendered for cash, may be reinstated at any time after lapse under the following conditions:
Health Requirements:

(a) Within three calendar months including the calendar month for which the unpaid premium was due, provided the appli-

PAINT

SAVE MONEY—ORDER BY MAIL DIRECT FROM MAKERS

Our 32 page Illustrated Booklet, "The Magic Story of Paint and Varnish" will tell you how best to select paint for the longest wear, for best results, at the lowest price. It contains full instructions compiled by an old Master Painter, for the application, as well as other essential things to know about paint and its uses. This valuable Book together with sample for testing and color cards FREE.

WRITE TODAY

C. E. LIVELY & CO., 440 United Bank Bldg.
Cincinnati, Ohio.

cant is in as good health as at the due date of the premium in default, and submits a statement to that effect on page one of application for reinstatement.

(b) After the expiration of three calendar months from date of lapse, provided the applicant is in good health and submits a statement to that effect (on page one) and Part I (page two) of application for reinstatement, substantiated by report of full medical examination on page 11 submitted by physician licensed to practice medicine.

(c) Where the applicant is unable to comply with the above health requirements, he may apply for reinstatement under Section 408 of Amendment to War Risk Insurance Act, H. R. 6611, Public 47, which provides that insurance may be reinstated upon medical evidence satisfactory to the Director showing the service origin of the disability or aggravation thereof, and that the applicant is not totally and permanently disabled.

Premiums Required.—Converted Insurance requires, under any method of reinstatement, the payment of all premiums in default with interest at 5 per cent per annum, compounded annually, and the payment or renewal of any indebtedness which existed at the time of lapse, before reinstatement is effective.

Note—The physical examination required for the reinstatement of insurance may be made by authorized medical officers or examiners of the U. S. Public Health Service detailed to the Veterans' Bureau, and shall be made by such officers when in the discretion of the director or district manager such procedure is deemed necessary without expense to the applicant.

Mr. Ex-Service Man.—Uncle Sam is again calling you; you, who were willing to fight to the death to protect the wives and children of other men, to give protection to your own wife and family by reinstating your Government Insurance. It protected you as a soldier, it will protect you now as a civilian. Don't say you cannot afford to do it. You cannot afford not to do it. In justice to yourself and your dependents reinstate now; tomorrow may be too late.

For further information that might be desired, same may be had by applying at the office of the United States Veterans' Bureau in your district.



EDITORIAL



Property Rights

The foundation not only of our economic system but of Government itself in this country is the theory of individual rights. The right of private property, or "property rights," is fixed in our constitution and our laws. Probably, however, more questions are raised, more discussions indulged in, and more criticisms are leveled at what we call "property rights" than at any other institution or law in our country.

It is important that we inform ourselves as American citizens and think deeply and steadily on the great issues and questions of today. The future of civilization rests with the producers, and in a democracy it is highly important that each and every citizen have definite principles and convictions.

Property is transformed labor. It is wealth created by living beings out of inanimate material.

"Property rights" then are human rights—the right of a man to himself. If he catches a fish, or fells a tree, or builds a hut, or digs a garden—what his labor produces belongs to him. This is the moral sanction of property. But property means more. It means today, security. We work and save that in sickness or in old age, we may be secure from want.

When "property rights" are assailed, these two great ideas, the justice and utility of them, rush to men's minds and banish the intruder.

But an examination of the facts today will show that much if not most of what we call property is a denial of the fruits of his skill or labor to the worker. Much that we call property is in reality a legal right to a tax, or take toll, levied on the producers and consumers by the so-called "owners" of this so-called "property." So that the satisfaction of the demands of these so-called "property rights" destroy entirely for the great mass of toilers any real security, and deny to them in a large measure the fruit of their toil.

A book has recently appeared in this country from England, which offers a short analysis of the theory of individual rights, which we commend for careful study. A few extracts or thoughts from this book may whet your appetite for reading.

The name of the book is "The Acquisitive Society." The author is R. H. Tawney.

"Mr. Tawney," says the London Times, "has won the right to speak on economic and social topics. An Oxford man, he was a member of the British Coal Commission, is one of the leaders of the Workers Educational Association, and has done distinguished, thorough and careful work in economic history."

This book comes then from a man connected with the most conservative educational institution probably in the world—Oxford, England.

Mr. Tawney in his introductory speaks of the "practical men" who are attempting to remedy the evils which society suffers, and he says, "When they desire to place their economic life on better foundation, they repeat, like parrots, the word 'Productivity,' because that is the word that rises first in their minds; regardless of the fact

that productivity is the foundation on which it is based already, that increased productivity is the one characteristic achievement of the age before the war, as religion was of the Middle Ages or art of classical Athens, and that it is precisely in the century which has seen the greatest increase in production since the fall of the Roman Empire that economic discontent has been most acute."

"But increased production is important. Of course it is! That plenty is good and scarcity, evil—it needs no ghost from the graves of the past five years to tell us that. But plenty depends upon co-operative effort; and co-operation, upon moral principles. And moral principles are what the prophets of this dispensation despise."

"An institution, when all is said, is, in its essence, nothing more mysterious than a body of men associated, in various degrees of competition and co-operation, to win their living by providing the community with some service which it requires."

"What gives meaning to economic activity is the purpose to which it is directed."

"Wealth in modern societies is distributed according to opportunity; and while opportunity depends partially upon talent and energy, it depends still more upon birth, social position, access to education, and inherited wealth—in a word, upon property."

Property is the sleeping partner who draws the dividends which the firm produces, the residuary legatee, who always claims his share in the estate." * * *

"We have a class of pensioners upon industry, who levy toll upon its product but contribute nothing to its increase, and who are not merely tolerated, but applauded and admired as though the secret of prosperity resided in them." * * *

"A second consequence is the degradation of those who labor, but who do not by their labor command large rewards; that is, the great majority of mankind."

"An Acquisitive Society reverences the possession of wealth as a Functional Society would honor, even in the person of the humblest and most laborious craftsman, the arts of creation. So wealth becomes the foundation of public esteem, and the mass of men who labor, but who do not acquire wealth, are thought to be vulgar and meaningless and insignificant compared with the few who acquire wealth by good fortune, or by the skillful use of economic opportunities."

It is difficult to stop quoting from this book.

The only security of the race against want or hunger or even famine is production, and efficiency in production. There is a great cry today going up against the waste and inefficiency in production. Is this the fault of the working man? It is not. It is primarily the fault of the present laws which permit monopoly, non-resident ownership, royalties, exactions and tributes.

We talk of efficiency in production. Is anything more destructive of it than the knowledge that every added blow of pick or hammer increases the profits or the dividends paid to idle shareholders but does not necessarily increase wages nor reduce the cost to the consumer?

Increased efficiency will come when industry and production have themselves become democratized; when co-operative organization and co-operative effort reward with the full product of their toil all those who labor in production whether with brain or muscle or both. The producers have a common interest. The farmer is now suffering acutely and his hard condition is fast bringing to his mind

this truth; namely, that all those who toil are primarily interested and have a common interest in getting rid of leaches, "the toll gatherers" and the vast unearned dividends going to those whose only right to any share is the right they claim because they are "owners."

Mr. Tawney in his book not only makes a careful and interesting study of this whole question, but offers practical, common sense suggestions of the way out. The book is well worth the reading and study of every intelligent American citizen.

The Battle of "Unity" Time and again this organization has felt the curse of wide internal division and secessionism. It has had to pay the price for foolish, ambitious individuals breaking away and forming new organizations that lingered along for a time and then collapsed. Now we are being reminded of the bitter price being paid by the workers in the shoe and leather industry, which for many years has been a hotbed of dual-unionism, and where the Moses-like type of leader has been permitted full play.

Those assuming to be perfectionists have succeeded in tearing the shoe workers into many hostile, independent factions—all in the name of "solidarity." Almost every time they called a conference to "solidify" the forces of those workers, the usual thing happened and a new faction or organization was born.

In due time, however, they heard of the movement, started in Chicago in November, 1920, to organize the so-called radicals and revolutionaries in order to gain control of the unions and then amalgamate them in their own way. So they preached amalgamation to the echo; and after much bombast and pledges of devotion to cause, they recently called a convention—with no A. F. of L. men present—for the purpose of merging and making One Big Union of the dual organizations.

But when it came to actually amalgamating, when the time arrived to display some real unity—well, that's another story, a story quite different from preaching and endorsing amalgamation. So the whole scheme collapsed, the splitters split, the hated injunction was introduced, more factions were created, and a merry time was had by all.

This might seem strange to some, that these kinds of men can preach in favor of solidarity, can vote for it and call conferences and conventions to bring it about, and then follow tactics just to the opposite—and when it actually comes to supporting what they have endorsed and to displaying some real unity, they become afflicted with acute separatism—the disease from which they have long suffered.

It is very easy for some men to work themselves into a glow of excitement, talking about amalgamating, about the solidarity of labor; they can forcefully tell not how good things will work out, but how bad are the unions—but when they get into a room together they can see almost everything but solidarity, and then they tear into one another and hell begins.

Of course, these men could not unite and act in harmony. That was expecting too much. Men who have long been leaders of factions and dual movements cannot suddenly turn squarely around and cast off their whole make-ups; they cannot overnight discard their characters and theories and designs which they have entertained for years. That's impossible.

After living and working in disunity for years it is inconceivable that men can suddenly display unity or lead a movement for unity.

Men simply are not made that way; they do not think that way, and they certainly have never acted that way. And for this men cannot be blamed. We must blame the power that made them that way.

If these men and others like them understood the real meaning of unity and honestly believed in it they could never have taken part in breakaway or dual movements; they could not have been factionalists for years. By taking part in dual movements they violated the very first principle of unity. They showed that they either did not understand it or did not care. If they could not realize their obligation and be loyal to the labor movement in the first place they certainly cannot be expected to be loyal to those who follow them. By first dividing the workers' ranks they proved their unfitness to amalgamate anything. And the fact that they swore allegiance to amalgamation in this case meant absolutely nothing, for they have violated such oaths before.

So the splitters always split, again and again. It is quite inevitable that they should. They simply do not think in terms of unity. All labor history is filled with proof of this. One of the latest such splits occurred in January between the leaders of the United Association of Railway Employees, a dual union organized following the switchmen's runaway strike of 1920. Again the injunction was used by one group of leaders against the other, and again their "guns" were turned loose on one another.

Thus the battle of unity proceeds.

But perhaps some day the workers will refuse to swallow all that is dished out to them in the name of unity or solidarity; there might be a limit to the time when they can be so easily hoodwinked and betrayed.

The electrical worker has long since passed the stage. They no longer give attentive ear to the splitter, self seeker and seceder.

Now It's Somewhat Different The late change in sentiment suffered by our social doctors and political manipulators seems almost painful. Especially is this true of their pet hand-cuff or anti-strike schemes that have created so much discussion. Just now little is heard from them about "public opinion," "the welfare of the people," "our industries," etc.

Instead most of our "statesmen" who are left are now giving sober thought to their future careers, and 1924 and its possibilities are looming up more clearly with each new day. Had the November voting been different, they would, of course, have construed such as a "clear-cut notice" and "full authority" from the people to apply the iron heel to their heart's content.

But with the fall of such famed hand-cuffers as Senators Poin-dexter and Kellogg, and with the decisive repudiation of Cummins and ex-Governor Allen of Kansas—all framers of anti-strike legislation—the rest have no overweening desire to commit political suicide, even to please their powerful and wealthy friends.

The right to strike has never needed a defense outside of the legislative halls controlled by the agents of reaction, the conferences of open shoppers and lunatic asylums. So no defense is intended here.

Out-and-out ownership of men has been rather unpopular since the Civil War—except with a few. And it is these privileged few and their agents who condemn the revolts of the workers today in about the same terms as were the revolts of the slaves in ancient days; and so now, as then, their representatives keep trying to devise

schemes, camouflaged in one manner or another, to hold the rebellious workers at their tasks.

But there are few working people now left in this country who claim to be even partly intelligent but what know that compulsory arbitration is one of the biggest cheats and frauds ever known. Fortunately they have learned much from New Zealand, Australia and Norway. There the workers were buncoed once and that was enough.

**Electrical Employers
Form Union Shop
Organization**

We read and hear much about employers' organizations. Such institutions are usually formed for the purpose of fighting labor, and bringing employees into a state of subjection.

On Monday, April 30, electrical employers met in the National Capital, and formed an organization having basic fundamental principles of cooperating with employees and promoting the general welfare of the two vital elements in the industry—employer and employee—and at the same time providing efficient and uninterrupted service to the public. At the meeting there assembled a large number of electrical employers interested in the building construction industry.

The institution created at the meeting is known as the Union Shop Section of the International Electragists, formerly the National Electrical Contractors and Dealers' Association. Like all events of real importance, this occurred without any blare of trumpets, but was a business-like gathering of the foremost contractors doing business in the United States and Canada, men whose names stand for all that is best in the electrical construction industry, and whose operations cover the greater part of the United States and a goodly portion of Canada; men whose hearts, as well as money, are in the electrical industry, and there to stay; and who have unselfishly labored to improve the industry and to establish a rational policy of industrial relationship.

Those gathered at the meeting believe that the future of the industry depends upon the efforts of those engaged in it to make it a calling of pride to those who labor with the tools of the trade, as well as those who conduct the technical and managerial functions of the industry.

Contrary to the usual procedure in cases where new things of this nature are brought into being, this was not in any sense the birth of an organization dual to the International Association, or a breaking away from the original organization, but came about as the result of an action of the last convention of the International Electragists, wherein new laws were adopted providing for the formation of a Union Shop Section of the parent organization. Nor was it an institution created to oppress and deflate labor; rather, its purposes are the exact opposite—that of cooperating with those who toil, and generally improving the industry, thus elevating the economic status of all interested elements.

The initial requisite to membership in this organization is the conducting of a Union shop, and the subscribing to and promotion of the principles of collective bargaining and peaceable settlement of differences with employees.

Thus, there will be clear and well-defined lines of demarkation between the electrical contractors who desire to conduct their business on the open shop or non-union shop basis, and those who are desirous of collective bargaining with their employees, affiliated with

a responsible organization that insists upon equity and fair dealing in the interests of both parties and of the industry as a whole.

It is not to be assumed that all members of the International Association who now conduct Union shops are at the present time members of the Union Shop Section, but it is fair to assume that within a short time they will be enrolled as members.

As in the formation of Unions, or other organizations committed to progressive measures and ideals, it was a meeting of the hardy pioneers, possessed of the necessary moral stamina to unselfishly break trail for those who will follow when the trail is well-defined, and cleared of the obstacles that suspicious imagination infests it with.

The importance in the business world, and the unquestioned standing in the electrical construction industry, of the personnel attending the formation of this organization, as well as the unanimity of all the actions taken, assure the success of this new venture, as well as its growth and usefulness, not only to the electrical but to the building industry as a whole.

The officers of the Brotherhood at headquarters on the date of the meeting were guests of this convention, by invitation of its founders, and were deeply gratified to observe the unqualified expressions of confidence in the future of the organization, as well as the avowal by all who took part therein to give their best effort to the establishment of peace in industry, and we were made more hopeful than ever before that our craft as a whole was increasing its speed to its long-cherished goal and ultimate destiny of leadership in all matters that go to make for industrial harmony and progress.

The news of late years has been so often interspersed with notices of the formation of employers' organizations of various kinds, whose prime purpose and full intent was the elimination of the Unions, in the industries, and the protection of the sovereign (?) American workman from his organized associates in his craft or calling, that this decided departure from the usual custom and practice is really refreshing and wholesome news for all who are in any manner engaged in industry of any character.

It would be erroneous to assume that the aims and objects of the Union Shop Employers will not meet with opposition of almost every sort and variety. There will be many employers who will, for a time, manifest opposition. There will be members of the Brotherhood who will try to deprecate the idea that it is possible to substitute agreement for disagreement; to have peace instead of strikes and lock-outs. Some such members will voice opposition sincerely, but from a lack of understanding; being unable to put out of their mind the inconsistencies of the past; some, because labor troubles are a source of personal profit; many others, because they are employed by certain interests to do so. It should be kept in mind that cooperation and harmony in industry remove the excuse for existence of the labor spy, gunman and thug. However, opposition is the very thing that nourishes a movement that is right. Organizations, like men pursuing a proper course, are admired and respected for the enemies they make.

Those responsible for the administration of the affairs of the Brotherhood have worked diligently to improve the conditions of those they represent, and to bring them the fullest possible return for their labor. We have considered it our duty to produce results with as little loss and sacrifice to the membership as circumstances would

permit, and with such a policy, naturally we have sought to create the best possible friendly relationship with all employers.

Therefore we extend a hearty welcome to the Union Shop institution. We believe that such a policy is constructive and profitable, even though it does not harmonize with the views of those wedded to the conclusion that nothing is gained except by wasteful and more spectacular methods. It is not difficult to harbor such conclusions, as they require the expenditure of no mental effort—an expenditure which many most violently resent.

HOW BREAKING LABOR BREAKS FARMERS

The Chief of the office of Farm Management (now the Bureau of Agricultural Economics) in the Department of Agriculture in his annual report for last year states that the farm income for 268 cotton farms in Sumter County, Georgia, in 1921 averaged \$1,401, the purchasing power of which was only 55 per cent of the purchasing power of their 1903 income. The labor income averaged a loss of \$497 and the per cent of return on capital was only 2.8 per cent.

For thirty dairy farms in Dane county, Wis., the average from income for 1921 was \$793, the purchasing power of which was only 44 per cent and the basis of 100 per cent in 1913, while the labor income averaged \$518.

On the coast, for 246 wheat farms in Washington and Idaho the farm income in 1921 averaged only \$592, with a purchasing power of 16 per cent compared with that of 1913, while the labor income of these wheat farms averaged a loss of \$2,197 per farm and the per cent of net "return" on capital was a net loss average of .96 per cent.

Farmers have got to be helped by the Government to market their crops at a fair price, but must remember that labor steadily employed at fair wages for honest work right here in the United States is now and probably always will be the American farmers' best market.



No. 414

The Crumbling Walls

Drawn by ART YOUNG

Said the Fort to the Sea:
"I shall stand forever.
Your waters are weak,
and my walls stand fast."

Said the Sea to the Fort:
"I surrender never,
And, stone by stone,
you shall fall at last."



IN MEMORIAM



Bro. Dan Doelder, L. U. No. 9

Resolution in memory of our late Brother Dan Doelder, who died January 24th, 1923:

Whereas the death of Brother Dan Doelder, who was employed by the Chicago Surface Line, is deeply regretted by his many friends and fellow workmen and members of Local Union No. 9; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local No. 9 recognize in him one of those noble persons whose life and virtues exemplify what is most to be admired in men, and express their great sorrow at his death; and be it further

Resolved, That the members of Local No. 9 hereby extend their deep sympathy and heartfelt condolence to the wife and family of Brother Doelder in their bereavement and express their respects for them and their earnest desire for their future welfare; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved wife and a copy be sent to our official journal for publication.

CHAS. AHLGRIM,
DAN McAVOY,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

Bro. Allen Truman, L. U. No. 76

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst by death, our friend and brother, Allen Truman, after a long illness, which came upon him in early manhood, but eventually wore him out in spite of the fact he did not give up to the last; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 76 extend our deepest and heartfelt sympathy to the father, mother, brothers and sisters of our departed brother, and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 76 be draped for a period of thirty days; a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family; a copy be entered on the minutes of our Local, and a copy sent to the official journal for publication.

JAMES IRVING,
C. G. NOLDE,
E. W. WILLIAMSON,
Committee.

Bro. John Key Allen, L. U. No. 382

Whereas God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to take from our midst our esteemed brother and fellow worker, John Key Allen; and

Whereas Brother Allen was a man who was loved by every one whom he came in contact with; was courageous and ever ready to perform any duty assigned to him; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 382 drape their charter for a period of thirty days; and be it further

Resolved, That we publish this resolution in the Electrical Workers' Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That we send a copy of this resolution to the bereaved relatives of the late brother, expressing our sincere sympathy for them in their hour of bereavement and sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. 382.

R. H. WORRELL,
W. B. WELLS,
JOHN K. RIVERS,
Committee.

Bro. Walter Icks, L. U. No. 73

Whereas it has pleased the Divine Providence to call from our midst Bro. Walter Icks; and

Whereas Local Union No. 73, I. B. E. W., has lost a faithful and honored brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days, and a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved relatives and to the Worker for publication.

C. J. SCOVILLE,
ROY H. JOHNSON,
W. A. GRAW,
Committee.

Bro. Wm. H. Ferebre, L. U. No. 694

Whereas it has been the will of the Almighty God to call from our midst our beloved brother, Wm. H. Ferebre, and

Whereas Local Union No. 694 has lost a faithful and honored brother, be it therefore

Resolved, That we as a union in brotherly love, wish to express our sorrow, and extend to his family our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved wife and family and one published in the official journal and our charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

Fraternally yours,
C. H. GARDNER.

Bro. Glenn Drake, L. U. No. 39

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst by death our friend and brother, Glenn Drake; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 39, Cleveland, Ohio, express their most sincere sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days and a copy of this resolution be sent to the bereaved family and also published in the official journal.

WM. MCCARTHY,
WM. TOMER,
PATRICK CAMPBELL,
Committee.

Bro. Aupha Turner, L. U. No. 738

Whereas the death of Bro. Aupha Turner, who was employed by the Orange Ice, Light and Water Company, of this City, as a lineman, was electrocuted while at work, the morning of April 13, 1923, about 9.30 a. m., and

Whereas Local Union No. 738, I. B. E. W., has lost a true and loyal member whose presence we will miss for a long time; therefore be it

Resolved, That we bow our heads in humble submission to the Almighty God; and be it further

Resolved, That we, members of Local Union No. 738, I. B. E. W., extend to his bereaved widow and son our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That we, members of Local Union No. 738, I. B. E. W., extend to our esteemed Bro. Aupha Turner's father and brother and sister our most heartfelt sympathy, in this great hour of sorrow; be it further

Resolved, That we send a copy of these resolutions to the bereaved family and a copy to the daily papers, and a copy be sent to the official journal of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers for publication, and

a copy be spread on the minutes of the local union and our charter draped for thirty days. Respectfully submitted,
(Signed)

E. L. SPAUGH,
E. W. JOHNSON,
CALVIN STAKES,
Committee.

Death Claims from January 1 to April 30, 1923

Local	Name	Amount Paid
12	Sam Shipler	\$300.00
3	Martin Pehl	1,000.00
3	Chas. Haase	1,000.00
381	P. G. Smith	825.00
345	R. A. Ryan	300.00
I.O.	W. E. Gruber	1,000.00
26	H. M. Lannan	1,000.00
134	Emil Wessgerber	650.00
500	S. McClellan	1,000.00
664	Robert Kelley	1,000.00
9	Chas. J. Phalen	1,000.00
443	R. L. Byrd	300.00
694	D. J. Cleary	300.00
60	Geo. A. Collier	1,000.00
614	G. W. Fox	1,000.00
125	Geo. F. Herman	1,000.00
392	Michael Riley	1,000.00
481	Geo. Borders	1,000.00
125	Burton T. Moore	1,000.00
500	J. Sweeney	1,000.00
717	W. H. Phoenix	475.00
134	Harry Richards	300.00
663	F. E. Saunders	300.00
214	Jos. F. Harty	300.00
291	Roy Carson	1,000.00
349	Chas. F. Filer	1,000.00
184	H. H. Holmes	650.00
182	John McKelvey	1,000.00
135	Al. Gilbertson	825.00
3	Frank Junghanns	1,000.00
3	John Klein	1,000.00
122	V. R. Reeder	650.00
162	A. L. Abbott	1,000.00
39	I. Reeds	1,000.00
9	W. J. McCormick	1,000.00
20	Joseph Charleton	1,000.00
494	Henry F. Batzner	300.00
214	J. Curtis	825.00
703	J. B. Board	475.00
3	R. J. Baker	1,000.00
292	Jos. J. Jarl	825.00
164	Harry Shaw	475.00
134	Wm. T. Campbell	1,000.00
134	A. G. Murray	475.00
151	Albert L. Rohrer	1,000.00
466	S. E. Webb	300.00
723	Dan Burns	650.00
140	F. W. Leamon	650.00
39	Glen Drake	1,000.00
9	David Doedler	1,000.00
9	Thos. F. Jones	475.00
I.O.	Geo. B. Johnson	1,000.00
14	W. R. Carothers	1,000.00
734	Andrew R. Jones	300.00
52	Theo. Sweers	1,000.00
375	Howard Ellis	1,000.00
I.O.	John E. LaBrun	825.00
953	Clyde Parker	300.00
3	John McGinnity	1,000.00
84	Gene Goodsbey	825.00
9	T. L. Giftons	1,000.00
9	Fred C. Shepherd	1,000.00
595	T. C. Haggard	1,000.00
151	Jos. A. Lyons	1,000.00
595	A. Rankin	1,000.00
98	Thos. A. Miller	825.00
134	R. J. Evanson	475.00
104	R. J. Byrnes	650.00
890	F. A. Albrecht	300.00
134	Thos. Sydnor	1,000.00
54	Howard C. Coe	1,000.00
134	Frank Driscoll	1,000.00
537	Alfred P. Crowley	1,000.00
103	J. Arthur Fraser	650.00
309	Sam Purvis	300.00
98	R. C. Gawthrop	1,000.00
9	Wm. F. Jones	1,000.00
134	Frank J. Carlborg	650.00

Local	Name	Amount Paid
26	W. W. Maxwell	1,000.00
4	Balsen Conrad	300.00
104	Dan McKinnon	475.00
20	Fred. L. Atwood	650.00
134	Earl A. Standley	475.00
6	Fred Haskell	650.00
134	John P. Driscoll	1,000.00
52	David J. Kelly	475.00
52	Ford Condit	1,000.00
702	E. F. Potter	50.00
713	Helen Kindzinski	200.00
202	Chas. H. Ferguson	50.00
654	M. T. Moll	100.00
868	P. D. Langrens	50.00
463	Wm. Wade	50.00
Total		\$68,250.00

NOTICES

On account of unsettled conditions in our jurisdiction, and having a large number of unemployed members, all members are requested to avoid this locality until further notice.

AMOS H. FEELY,
Rec. Secy., Local Union No. 340,
Sacramento, Calif.



GEORGE W. FRY

The above is a likeness of George W. Fry, whose whereabouts is earnestly desired, and Mr. Fry or anyone having information concerning his present location is earnestly requested to communicate with the Secretary of Local Union No. 45, Buffalo, N. Y.

JOHN P. ALLISON,
Recording Secretary, L. U. No. 45,
85 Central Ave., Lancaster, N. Y.

We desire to inform all members of the Brotherhood that the newspapers of the city of Harrisburg have spread erroneous information concerning working conditions and general business activities. This action on the part of the newspapers has brought an influx of electricians and other mechanics who are unable to obtain employment. At the present the local union is unable to place any out-of-town men and it should be kept in mind we are endeavoring to provide employment for the striking railroad electrical workers. We urge all members of the organization to avoid Harrisburg until further notice. When conditions are such that it is possible to place men at work we will notify all interested through the columns of the Journal.



COOPERATIVE NEWS



ILLINOIS MINERS RUN TOWN BY COOPERATION

A COOPERATIVE coal business which has saved the community \$100,000 in dealers' profits during the past nine years, a grocery store returning to its patrons \$20,000 in cooperative dividends since 1919, and a moving picture house run by a union at cost price, show what one little community has done to rout the profiteers and middlemen by cooperation. Staunton, a typical mining town in Illinois, has a population of 7,000 which is one hundred per cent organized. Sixteen hundred of them are members of the miners' union which with the other crafts all belong to a Trades Council. These workers have organized vigorous cooperative enterprises which not only care for their needs at cost but have taught them the value of combining for public service.

In 1912 the miners' union built a splendid meeting hall for the benefit of the community. It is a two-story brick building 60 by 100 feet, costing \$45,000 with a large auditorium seating 900 people. This auditorium is equipped with moving picture machines, and on six nights a week it gives a play time to the tired miners and their families. So superior has the entertainment proved that after three years of competition the other theaters in the village have had to clear out, leaving the stage to the non-profit making workers' movie.

When the local coal operators thought they would take advantage of their miners and profiteer in selling them coal, the workers combined to start a yard of their own. With a capital of only \$70 to start with, they succeeded through cooperation in reducing the price 80c per ton, despite tremendous opposition from competitors and coal operators. The cooperative coal yard sells at cost plus

25 per cent to cover expenses and to provide for increasing the business. This coal yard has saved the community \$100,000 in less than nine years. It started out with \$70 scales; it has just bought new ones costing more than \$2,000, all of which has come out of the cooperative treasury. Competitors are unable to defeat this efficient enterprise and have now been practically driven from the town.

Two poorly managed cooperative ventures tried years ago in Staunton made the workers timid of starting another cooperative grocery and retail store. When prices were soaring during the war, a little group of fearless cooperators started buying carloads of potatoes, which they took orders for, collected on, and then delivered when the car arrived. When potatoes were selling for \$1.25 on the market, this little embryo cooperative was selling them for 74 cents. Then they started handling apples, corn, cabbage, and hay on the same basis. Out of this soon grew a full-fledged retail cooperative store, organized in 1918 by 420 of these miners, each buying one share at \$25. In the five years \$20,000 or 25 per cent more than the invested share capital, has been returned to the members in dividends, despite the heavy drains made by the strike last year.

Staunton's prosperous cooperatives have been built up through patient, persistent effort. All over the country other communities have shared the same good fortune of Staunton's workers by the same method—cooperation. They are re-discovering the first law of present-day society, which is that health, happiness, and prosperity come to those who help each other in producing and distributing the necessities of life.

DENMARK'S COOPERATIVE BANK SHOWS BIG GAIN

Although Danish agricultural cooperation has established a world record cooperative banking follows as a close second in the great cooperative undertakings of this energetic little democracy.

According to reports just received by the All American Cooperative Commission, the prevalent industrial depression has boosted, not injured, the immense banking business done by the national cooperative bank; the "Dansk Andelsbank" of Copenhagen. Its business increased from \$2,185,000 in 1921 to \$2,470,000 in 1922. Four smaller agri-

cultural savings banks were also taken over by the "Andelsbank" during the year. Profits realized on this vast business in so small a country totalled close to half a million dollars. Part of this amount will be kept ready as a reserve to be used in the event of sudden variations in the value of money. And the rest will be rebated to the customers of the bank in a cooperative dividend.

The total resources of the Danish Cooperative Bank since the first of this year amount to well over \$38,500,000.

AMERICAN FARMER COOPERATIVES DO ENORMOUS BUSINESS

A business increase of 64.2% in nine years is the way 501 farmers' buying and selling cooperatives in the North Central States have thrived in cooperation. Allowing for the change in the price level for crops and live stock, which was 8 per cent higher in 1921 than in 1913, the gain in increased volume of business was 56 per cent, reports the All American Cooperative Commission. The business these 501 cooperatives did in 1913, amounting to \$47,798,000, had grown to \$78,498,000 nine years later. Cooperatives in states east of the Mississippi River made the largest gain, 80 per cent, while those west of the River had an increase of 57 per cent. Thirty organizations in Kansas boosted their trade 184 per cent.

One-third of the business done by the 3,498 cooperatives of these 12 states amounted to over \$400,000,000 in 1921 in grain. Cooperatives for the distribution of dairy

products came next in the amount of business done, followed by live stock and fruit and vegetable marketing cooperatives. Almost twice as many cooperatives were found west of the Mississippi, with an average business larger than that of the Eastern cooperatives. In some cases these cooperative associations turned over more than \$2,000,000 worth of trade in 1921, though over half of them had a business of less than \$100,000.

The possibilities of service for the people and democracy in industry in such vast cooperative undertakings is enormous. They are laying solid foundations for social control of the most basic necessities of life. The next great step forward must be taken by the city workers who can easily reduce their living costs if they but organize consumers cooperative stores to distribute the food products marketed by the farmers' cooperatives.

ENGLISH COOPERATORS RUN STREET CARS

And now it is trolley cars that English cooperators have taken to running. Up in the North of England starting in the city of Newcastle there is a main streetcar line connecting two important industrial centers. Private operation of this line has failed to give good service. It has just been taken over by the Newcastle cooperative society, which has put new "tramcars" on its tracks, and is now giving the public an efficient, convenient, and safe service entirely controlled and operated by cooperators on the non-profit basis.

Not only do the trolleys themselves proudly bear the name of the cooperative society which owns them, but every inch of available advertising space has been used for display advertisements of the goods sold by the 42 thriving cooperative stores of Newcastle. Every window pane on the top deck—they

have these in England—has a poster carrying a cooperative slogan.

Although transportation by cooperative enterprise is no new venture in the countries abroad. Newcastle is the first city to boast of cooperative streetcars. Cooperative trucks and passenger buses built and run by cooperative societies can be found all over England. Government owned and managed railroad systems—which are just mammoth cooperative enterprises—are old institutions now in almost every European country. English, Italian, French, Swedish, and Mexican workers also have their cooperative steamers plying the oceans of the world. Our ingenious and vigorous fellow-workers across the seas may soon have cooperative radio systems binding together the nations by the latest and most rapid method of intercommunication.

FARMERS SOLVE TELEPHONE RIDDLE

Thousands of western farmers have solved the great telephone question. To get quick and reliable service at the lowest possible cost and with the least possible irritation of the famous telephone girl, turn to cooperation, say these farmers. For over ten years they have been operating mutual telephone companies on the cooperative basis, and now they declare them an unqualified success, says a report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture received by the All American Cooperative Commission.

Way back in 1912 there were 368 mutual telephone companies, operating 125,956 telephones, with 95,033 miles of wire. These figures have been greatly increased since then. Private telephone companies almost anywhere in the country can get \$16 for telephone service; the cooperative telephone service companies charge on the average only

\$6.26, less than half the private rate. Neither is this greatly reduced charge not made at the cost of efficient service. The reason it can be done, the Department of Agriculture report points out, is because the cooperative telephone company is "operated solely for the convenience of its members. All members share in the management, either directly or through their representatives, and each bears his pro-rata share of the expenses of the enterprise."

From the appearance of things the farmers seem to know how to make a success of every cooperative venture they have organized, whether it be cooperative buying or selling organizations, cooperative credit unions, insurance companies, elevators, live-stock selling agencies, or telephone companies.



DECISIONS OF UNITED STATES RAILROAD LABOR BOARD



UNITED STATES RAILROAD LABOR BOARD
Chicago, Ill., March 22, 1923.

Decision No. 1722

Railway Employees Department, A. F. of L.
(Federated Shop Crafts)

v.

Southern Pacific Company
(Pacific System)

Question. Was the Southern Pacific Company (Pacific System) justified in changing the classification and rating of certain employees at Sacramento shops from motor attendants to stationary engineers?

Statement. Written and oral evidence presented in connection with this case indicates that during the period of Federal control a dispute arose with respect to the classification and rating of certain stationary engineers at Sacramento shops. Being unable to agree upon the proper classification and rating applicable to these employees, a submission was made to the United States Railroad Administration which subsequently rendered a decision sustaining the position of the employees that the men should be classified and rated as motor attendants. This classification and the rating was applied to the employees in question by the carrier until January 22, 1921, on which date the carrier reclassified and rated the employees at stationary engineers, resulting in a considerable reduction in their wages. The facts in the case indicate that the carrier did not request a conference with the employees prior to the change in the classification and rating of these men. It is the contention of the carrier that the employees were improperly classified as motor attendants. The entire argument advanced by the carrier is with respect to the class of work that these men are performing and the equipment which it is necessary for them to take care of.

The contention of the employees is predicated solely upon the alleged arbitrary action of the carrier in changing the classification and rating of these employees without prior conference as contemplated in section 301 of the Transportation Act, 1920.

The employees contend that the Railroad Labor Board in its Decision No. 119 set forth in Exhibit B, Principle 7, thereof, "The right of employees to be consulted prior to a decision of management adversely affecting their wages and working conditions * * *," and that as the new classification and wage reduction was arbitrarily applied to the employees, it is contended that such reclassification and wage reduction was in violation of the shopmen's national agree-

ment, as well as the Transportation Act, 1920.

The employees request that the classification taken from the employees be returned to them and that they be rated accordingly, effective January 22, 1921.

Decision. The Railroad Labor Board in its Decision No. 119, Exhibit B, Principle 7, thereof, definitely recognizes the justness and reasonableness of the principle that employees or their representatives should be consulted prior to any change in wages and working conditions adversely affecting the employees.

It is, therefore, the decision of the Railroad Labor Board that such a conference should be held and that if the conference so held does not result in an agreement being reached as to the contemplated change, the matter shall be handled in conformity with the provisions of section 301 of the Transportation Act, 1920.

The classification and rating of the employees in question in effect prior to January 22, 1921, shall therefore be restored and continued in effect unless and until a conference is held as above outlined, and in accordance with the provisions of the Transportation Act, 1920.

By order of

UNITED STATES RAILROAD LABOR BOARD
BEN W. HOOPER,
Chairman.

Attest:

L. M. PARKER,
Secretary.

UNITED STATES RAILROAD LABOR BOARD
Chicago, Ill., March 22, 1923.

Decision No. 1723

Railway Employees Department, A. F. of L.
(Federated Shop Crafts)

v.

Southern Pacific Company
(Pacific System)

Question. Was the Southern Pacific Company (Pacific System) justified in changing the classification and rating of certain employees at Ogden, Utah, shops from motor attendants to stationary engineers?

Statement. Written and oral evidence presented in connection with this case indicates that during the period of Federal control a question arose with respect to the classification and rating of certain employees in the power plant at Ogden, who were then classified as stationary engineers. It is further shown that this matter was taken up with the carrier, it being the contention of the employees that the men in question were motor attendants and that they should

be classified and rated as such. On July 10, 1919, the general superintendent of motive power issued instructions whereby the employees involved, among others, were classified and rated as motor and generator attendants, which classification and rating remained in effect up to November 17, 1921.

On November 27, 1921, the carrier took the position that the three men involved in this dispute were improperly classified and rated as motor attendants and issued instructions changing their classification and rating to that of stationary engineers, resulting in a considerable decrease in their wages and certain changes in their working conditions. This change on the part of the carrier was put into effect without prior conference with the employees or their representatives.

The contention of the employees is predicated solely upon the alleged arbitrary action of the carrier in changing the classification and rating of these employees without prior conference as contemplated in section 301 of the Transportation Act, 1920.

The employees contend that the Railroad Labor Board in its Decision No. 119 set forth in Exhibit B, Principle 7, thereof, "The right of employees to be consulted prior to a decision of management adversely affecting their wages and working conditions * * *

and that as the new classification and wage reduction was arbitrarily applied to the employees, it is contended that such reclassification and wage reduction was in violation of the shopmen's national agreement, as well as the Transportation Act, 1920.

The employees request that the classification taken from the employees be returned to them and that they be rated accordingly, effective November 17, 1921.

Decision. The Railroad Labor Board in its Decision No. 119, Exhibit B, Principle 7 thereof, definitely recognizes the justness and reasonableness of the principle that employees or their representatives should be consulted prior to any change in wages and working conditions adversely affecting the employees.

It is, therefore, the decision of the Railroad Labor Board that such a conference should be held and that if the conference so held does not result in an agreement being reached as to the contemplated change, the matter shall be handled in conformity with the provisions of section 301 of the Transportation Act, 1920.

The classification and rating of the employees in question in effect prior to November 17, 1921, shall therefore be restored and continued in effect unless and until a conference is held as above outlined, and in accordance with the provisions of the Transportation Act, 1920. By order of

UNITED STATES RAILROAD LABOR BOARD

BEN W. HOOPER,

Chairman.

Attest:

L. M. PARKER,
Secretary.

UNITED STATES RAILROAD LABOR BOARD

Chicago, Ill., April 13, 1923.

Decision No. 1765

Railway Employees Department, A. F. of L.
(Federated Shop Crafts)

v.

Southern Pacific Company
(Pacific System)

Question. Proper classification and rating of W. P. Sheetz, employed by the Southern Pacific Company (Pacific System) at the general shops in Sacramento, Calif.

Statement. Written and oral evidence presented in this case shows that Mr. Sheetz is employed by the Southern Pacific Company (Pacific System) at the general shops, Sacramento, and classified and rated as a stationary engineer.

Employees' Position. The following is quoted from the contention of the employees:

"W. P. Sheetz is employed by the Southern Pacific Company, (Pacific System) at the general shops, Sacramento, Calif., and is classified and rated as a stationary engineer, his duties consisting of the following:

"(1) Maintaining fire under one 74-H. P., oil-burning boiler maintaining fire under one 68-H. P., oil-burning boiler, and maintaining water level and required steam pressure. He has the care of one cross compound steam-driven air compressor; one compound air compressor, belt driven; and two single-stroke air compressors, belt driven. He keeps the equipment clean, oiled and in running condition, repairing belts, taking up bearings, and packing valves. He also looks after and does light running repairs on boiler-feed pump and two-pressure pumps.

"(2) He starts, stops, oils and keep clean the following motors: One 100-H. P., 60-cycle, 440-volt, motor-driven air compressor; One 50-H. P., 60-cycle, 440-volt, motordriven air compressor; One 50-H. P., 60-cycle, 440-volt, motor-driven air compressor; Two 15-H. P., 60-cycle, 440-volt, motor-driven two blast fans; One 15-H. P., 60-cycle, 440-volt, motor-driven line shafting.

"During the period of Federal control of railroads, the question of the proper classification and rate of the employees at the power house at Sacramento was taken up with the management and could not be satisfactorily adjusted, and the question in dispute was submitted to Railway Board of Adjustment No. 2, and in turn Southern Pacific Decision No. 34 was rendered, classifying the employees in the same power house that Mr. Sheetz is employed as motor attendants."

Carrier's Position. The following is quoted from the contention of the carrier:

"W. P. Sheetz has been continuously employed at the general shops of the Southern Pacific Company (Pacific System) as a stationary engineer since December 11, 1917. Mr. Sheetz is now working third shift, and has since August 16, 1920, worked third shift, in air compressor plant operated three shifts. His duties consist of maintaining fire under, and steam pressure in one 74-H. P., oil-burning boiler and one 68-H. P., oil-burning boiler. He is required to wash boilers at least once each week. He also looks after the operation of one compound steam-driven air compressor; two single-stroke air compressors driven by belts from two 50-H. P., 60-cycle, 440-volt motors, and three 15-H. P., 60-cycle, 440-volt motors.

"All of these motors are started and stopped by the ordinary knife switch and it requires no more knowledge or skill than that of a stationary engineer opening or closing a throttle on a steam-driven engine. He is required to oil and wipe off the compressors and motors

above mentioned, but is not required to make any repairs of any nature or to have knowledge how such repairs shall be made. Primarily his duties are to operate the compressors and maintain steam and water pressure in boilers. He has no switch board under his care. He is not in any sense employed under the classification of work outlined in paragraph 3, of rule 141, Addendum 6, to Decision No. 222, of the United States Railroad Labor Board; in fact, the motors under his care are similar to water-service motors exempted in this same paragraph.

"Mr. Sheetz' present rate is one hundred forty-five dollars and twenty cents (\$145.20) per month developed from application of Article II, Supplement 7, to General Order No. 27; and Decisions Nos. 2 and 147, of the United States Railroad Labor Board. The base rate existed for said position January 1, 1918.

"There has been no change in the duties of the position whatsoever; it therefore is our contention that Mr. Sheetz is properly classified and rated as a stationary engineer."

Decision. The Railroad Labor Board decides upon the evidence submitted that the employee involved in this dispute shall be classified and rated as a motor attendant in conformity with rule 141 of Addendum 6 to Decision No. 222.

By order of

UNITED STATES RAILROAD LABOR BOARD

BEN W. HOOPER,
Chairman.

Attest:

L. M. PARKER,
Secretary.

UNITED STATES RAILROAD LABOR BOARD

Chicago, Ill., April 13, 1923.

Decision No. 1766

Railway Employees Department, A. F. of L.
(Federated Shop Crafts)

v.

Southern Pacific Company
(Pacific System)

Question. Proper classification and rate of pay of David Farr, employed in power plant at Sacramento, Calif.

Statement. The evidence submitted in this case shows that David Farr is employed in power plant at Sacramento, and is classified and rated as a stationary engineer.

Employees' Position. The following is quoted from the employees' contention:

"David Farr is employed by the Southern Pacific Company, (Pacific System) at the general shops at Sacramento, Calif., and is classified and rated as a stationary engineer. His duties consist of the following:

"Operating two synchronous motors, 440 volts and 390 H. P. each, driving two air compressors; starting and stopping same every 15 minutes in each eight-hour shift; reading meters and boosting voltage on the separate exciters; starting, stopping, oiling and cleaning one induction motor, 440 volts, 150 H. P.; starting, stopping, oiling and cleaning one induction motor, 440 volts, 100 H. P.; and keeping the equipment clean and in running order.

"It is the further contention that the operation of synchronous motors requires constant attention, and therefore that Mr. Farr should be classified as a motor attendant and rated accordingly."

Carrier's Position. The following is quoted from the carrier's contention:

"David Farr has been continuously employed as a stationary engineer at the general shops of the Southern Pacific Company, (Pacific System) since August 13, 1888. Subsequent to July 19, 1920, his duties are that of engineer in charge of main air-compressor plant at the Sacramento shop. He has under his care two large air compressors, type 26—15x18 O-CE RH, and 26—15x18 O-CE LH, 2212 cubic feet capacity each. Each of these compressors is driven by a direct connected synchronous motor, type AT-312 M.K.V.A. 200 Form E, 60 cycle, 410 Amp., 440 volt, 200 speed P. F-1 f, 390 H. P., output 312 K. V. A., continuous 50° C. rise.

"There are also two induction or exciter motors of 440 voltage 30 H. P. in this plant.

"The engineer's duties consist of starting, stopping, oiling and keeping clean the compressors above mentioned. The equipment is generally run continuously during the eight-hour shift and is only stopped at lunch and closing time. The engineer makes no repairs whatsoever to either electric or compressor equipment.

"It is the contention of the carrier that the third paragraph of rule 141, wherein it refers to generator attendants, motor attendants, etc., has distinct reference to men employed for and placed in charge of electrical equipment exclusively, and who are required to have certain necessary electrical knowledge of operation of electrical generating plants and extensive motor layouts requiring numerous switch-board controls, etc., and that it does not contemplate the classification as a 'Motor Attendant' for the man who merely starts and stops motors as a part of, and incident to other duties, as shown by exception made to definition of motor attendants in third paragraph of rule 141.

"This starting and stopping of synchronous motors in nowise differs from the starting and stopping of a steam engine. The engineer of a steam plant when starting opens his throttle slightly to allow steam to pass into the cylinder, warming it up and expelling the water. The engine is turned over slowly and by further opening of the throttle it gains speed until the speed is taken care of by the engine governor. In operating a synchronous motor the switch is thrown in and the operator watches the current used through his instrument, adjusting his rheostat until the proper current is flowing through the motor. The exciter switch is then thrown in and the apparatus takes care of itself. The two operations, that of starting a steam engine and starting a synchronous motor, are almost absolutely parallel. The man operating the motor does not necessarily need to have any knowledge of electricity, but follows a set program. It is not necessary, in fact, that he should use as much judgment in starting the motor as when starting a steam engine."

Decision. The Railroad Labor Board decides upon the evidence submitted that the employee involved in this dispute shall be classified and rated as a motor attendant in conformity with rule 141 of Addendum 6 to Decision No. 222.

By order of

UNITED STATES RAILROAD LABOR BOARD

BEN W. HOOPER,
Chairman.

Attest:

L. M. PARKER,
Secretary.

Year by year and step by step Cooperation grows. It enters the dark places and brings light. It feeds the hungry. It houses the homeless. It cheers the hopeless. While politicians struggle in despair while the old profit system decays, Cooperation with steady stride moves on toward human brotherhood and eternal justice.



CORRESPONDENCE



L. U. NO. 2, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor:

Nothing is accomplished that is not first visualized in some one's brain. An invention is nothing but a thought that is put into practical use, and we are only the product of our inward thoughts. We do a thing or we do not do it according to how we see it, and our face is the window of our soul. From inward thinking comes outward growth. We see with our eyes but our vision makes only an impression on what we want to believe, and we believe that which our inward self wants us to believe, even in what we see; therefore each and every one of us are what we want ourselves to be.

If we think big things and complete them in our imagination, they will not fail in practical use and if we cultivate the thoughts of them within ourselves we find ourselves doing big things.

If we are narrow and see only deceit and cunning in our fellow men, we become small and only fit for deceit and cunningness.

Our beliefs are only as we make them. We unconsciously eliminate all we do not want to believe and accept that which appeals to us individually, because we have consciously or unconsciously trained ourselves. Coue says our whole organism obeys our mind. This we do not know but have no reason to question because he might be absolutely right and really thinks he is and only gives us the result of his idea after long study. This we do know, that our bodies are perfect pieces of mechanism; if it were not so our food would fail to digest and go into blood, the heart would fail to pump it through our arteries and our lungs would fail to heat it and we would be dead ones. Thus, if we possess a perfect piece of mechanism it depends largely on us what this mass containing our lives actually accomplishes and the one thing we depend on are the thoughts that we create in our brain, and there is no part of us that is so sadly neglected. We become too dependent on the opinions of others and are guided by what those around us think. We find ourselves doing a thing because it is being done, as it is easier to let someone do the thinking, and if we come to fault blame it on them for misinforming us. What I mean is, we all have a mind located in our brain and we can do some thinking along right lines, be open to conviction of facts, no matter how mean they appear. The world is full of knowledge, the result of many brains. Don't be afraid to make a mistake by trying that which you believe is right and if you do, see if you cannot bring your-

self to know why you made that mistake.

I have written this to try to make some of the brothers at large do some thinking of their own, as I have been sorely criticized along with other officers of No. 2, accused of building a wall around the city job and St. Louis from my last letter in the WORKER. Now I am going to give you some facts about that work.

We take this opportunity of advising the members at large of the actual conditions in St. Louis. You have read and will read again in the newspapers of this city that there is a shortage of labor. We want to say right here and now that those conditions do not exist; there are plenty of men in St. Louis out of employment who want to work if they can get enough to keep body and soul together. We also want to call your attention to the \$87,000,000 bond issue that was voted here. This, however, covers twenty different items and among them is the complete converting of a river into a sewer. We cannot expect more than \$3,000,000 of it to be spent the first year and electrical work will only get its share and there will not be a great deal for any one of the twenty items out of that meager amount.

We want to inform the traveling brothers who are figuring on coming to St. Louis expecting work that the city charter provides that the registered voter of St. Louis must have preference on all city work. The reason we take this means to warn you is that there are a number of brothers thinking of coming here; in fact, they are already putting in their appearance. No work will start before three months more. No. 2 has been promised all this work and we will get it and only union men will go on that job. We are listed in the census showing St. Louis as a city of 700,000, but are completely built over the county of St. Louis and if we had our just population we would be a city of some 1,500,000 or over. Those boys that live in the county who have suffered with us, have paid the freight and stood by the local, are as much entitled to the work as those living within the city limits and you can rest assured that if any of them want to go on the city job, and they will, they will be given the job over the floater.

Now, it seems I have spoken pretty rough, but I just had to. Some would not think and would rather believe the propaganda of the newspapers of our city. When have the newspapers scattered anything but what they wanted the poor working fish to believe? I know it sounds a lot more enticing

than this communication and would more readily appeal to that within you, that you want to believe, but we want you to get it right and you can depend on us as brothers of your organization to be as frank as we seem harsh and tell you when you can come to St. Louis and expect to go to work.

SOLLIDAY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 66, HOUSTON, TEX.

Editor:

I am sending to you some information that might be of some use to you or the different organizations in the future. This is to inform you that Local Union No. 66, of Houston, Texas, has at this time several outlaw members, better known as the "wobblies," I. W. W., or "Reds," which are at this time and have been trying to destroy the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. I feel it is necessary to furnish you with this information and would ask that the article below be published in the next regular issue of the JOURNAL of the I. B. E. W.

Postal card to Mr. Henry Munster, 1212 Texas Avenue, Houston, Texas, reads as follows:

"April 18, 1923.

"Mr. Henry Munster.

"Dear friend: Shorty, we arrived here tonight. We will leave for St. Paul in the morning. How are you and the K. K. K. performing? The peoples in this country are a lots better and different than Huosers around there. Say, Shorty, tell Mr. J. E. Berry, the business manager and financial secretary of that union, that I have joined the I. W. W. and will give him a chance to write somebody else up in that six-page WORKER. I will be stopping in a few days and I will let you hear from me again."

BROCK BROER,
Press Secretary.
Card No. 472519.

L. U. NO. 90, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Editor:

Building operations are still slow here and it looks as though it will be well in to the fall of the year before work is plentiful. All the building trades in the city are getting increases in pay the first of May and we are in line for slight increase as we did not ask for a big increase, because we have not the best of conditions here and we are going to make a strong attempt to build up our organization.

At the last meeting, which was a special called meeting, we elected a business agent, who is now in the field and we expect to build up a very good organization here.

Our business agent's name is H. Tierney and members of the Brotherhood traveling this way seeking work or members coming into our jurisdiction will kindly report to

H. Tierney at 215 Meadow St., New Haven, Conn.

Organized labor boasts of a great victory here in New Haven, in the case of Ernest L. Schleifer, which has been recently thrown out of the Superior Court here on the ground that violation of the law had not been shown in the information on which his arrest had been made.

The State's attorney here did his best to have Schleifer convicted and now that the case has been thrown out of the Superior Court the State's attorney is endeavoring to have legislation put through the State to suit himself.

Attorneys Benjamin Slade and Thomas J. Spellacy handled the case for Schleifer and they deserve a lot of credit for the manner they carried the case through, and although the case will undoubtedly go to the Supreme Court the attorneys are confident of a clean victory.

The railroad strikers are still holding out strong here and they are a very optimistic bunch of men, and although most of the men are working at some other line of business there are still some needy cases and the various organizations are contributing money to help the needy strikers.

Well, here is wishing all a busy summer.

Fraternally yours,

R. F. IVES,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 103, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

Since my last writing to the Journal a general agreement has been entered into between the Building Trades Employers' Association and the Building Trades Council. The majority of trades have accepted this agreement which calls for an increased wage for all mechanics. Journeyman's wages which were \$1.00 per hour were increased to \$1.05 per hour on the signing of the agreement, and \$1.10 per hour starting July 1, 1923.

Helpers wages of 62½ cents per hour were increased to 67½ cents per hour, and on July 1, 1923, will receive 72½ cents per hour. This agreement will run for 2 years.

Some of the important features of our agreement with our employers are as follows:

Forty-four-hour week.

All labor performed outside of regular hours shall be paid at double rate.

Any workman working outside the city limits shall receive traveling expenses to and from the place where the work is located for as many trips as he is directed by his employer to make. He shall, at the option of his employer, board at the place where his work is located or go to and from the job daily. If directed to board where work is located he shall be paid each week a sum equal to prevailing rate for board and room for building trades mechanics in that locality.

Train Time—Time limit of leaving various terminals on out-of-town work shall not be earlier than 7:00 a. m., and to return not later than 6:00 p. m. On Saturdays not later than 1 p. m., and a day's work including traveling time shall not exceed nine hours, and actual time of labor during that period will not exceed eight hours. All time in excess of nine hours, not including the lunch period, consumed between the time of leaving and returning to various terminals shall be paid for at single time rate.

Men to be paid in cash weekly, and no more than three days held back at end of week.

With the settling of the new agreement with electrical contractors, this local, with other trades who work on the Boston Elevated Railroad, are now formulating plans to obtain a better wage for their members.

The wage and condition committee of this union drew up a proposed agreement and is about to present it to the officials of the road, calling for \$1.10 per hour for journeymen and 72½ cents per hour for helpers. These members are entitled to a better wage than they now receive, owing to the difficult nature of their work, such as climbing over the elevated structure with all its dangers; working down in the tunnel away from sunlight and fresh air. It is the opinion of many members that this road will have to grant our demands.

The Boston Building Congress, through its Apprenticeship Commission, is trying to establish a regulated apprenticeship system for all building trades similar to the one now in operation in New York City. A meeting was held recently in the Boston City Club which was attended by committees appointed by affiliated unions. The plan was outlined and from all appearances this local will be greatly benefited by such a system.

Possibly by the next writing I will be able to give more facts on the subject. President Kelley appointed the following members to represent this local on the apprenticeship committee: John J. Regan, G. E. Capelle and Martin T. Joyce.

Wish to inform the traveling brothers that there is no abundance of work in this locality, and that we have quite a few of our members unemployed.

Will close with best wishes to the membership at large.

Fraternally yours,
GEO. E. CAPELLE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 104, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

Just a few words from No. 104 to say that we are plugging along trying to better the conditions for the boys whenever and wherever we can find an opening. At present we are kept busy signing or trying to get the different companies doing line work to sign up for the best possible conditions to be had, but it is like pulling teeth to get

even a living wage out of some of them. One of the reasons, or perhaps the difficulties, among linemen is that wherever a company is forced to give any kind of decent conditions and wages, linemen flock in from all quarters, and this gives the companies a feeling of independence.

At present all the boys in No. 104 are working and now that zero weather is a thing of the past there will be plenty doing for the summer.

Since my last writing Brother Fitzmaurice has passed the great divide. At times it seems hard to understand how the good and square men are taken and the rats are let live.

I hope that in my next letter I will be able to say that our contracts are signed up with increases in pay for all the boys.

Fraternally,
D. A. MCGILLINAY.

L. U. NO. 110, ST. PAUL, MINN.

Editor:

Now that I have my radio working o. k. I will have time to write an article for the WORKER. I suppose most of us have been reading all the dope we can find on radio, and when it comes to wiring we will become confused and put a fixed condenser in the bath room or run a three-circuit regenerative set for the flat iron.

Things are about the same up here, with very good prospects for the future, but some of us are beginning to doubt the rumors that are going around this town because we have not seen much actual work started as yet.

Henry Ford was in town today (April 26) looking over the site of his new St. Paul plant, and stated that the work would start at once. Now, just a moment, fellows, before you come up here. Please write to us and we will gladly and truthfully give you all the information you want.

Do any of us ever stop and think of all the money that we pay into our unions? About fifty dollars a year on an average. Do we see that we get our money's worth or do we just pay our dues and forget that we belong to a union? When you pay fifty dollars for a suit of clothes, some furniture or anything at all, you are going to be sure that you get all that is coming to you, and if there is something wrong, or if you think you have been cheated, what do you do? Why you go back where you bought the article and register a complaint. That is what you should do with your union if you are not satisfied; come to the meeting and complain.

L. P. KELLY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 136, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Editor:

In order that the membership-at-large may not misinterpret an article in the WORKER of recent date, which purports to "let the



**There's a Heap of Difference
Between a Live One and
a Dead One**

**Which are you training
for?**

"RIMCO"

Rubber Insulated Pliers and Screw Drivers are designed especially for Electrical Workers, and are known as the "Safety" tools. The insulation is a semi-soft high-grade rubber compound Bonded to the metal by the "Rimco" patented method and cannot come off—cannot crack or break. Each tool tested and passed at 10,000 volts by the Electrical Testing Laboratories of New York City.

Manufactured Solely by

**RUBBER INSULATED METALS
CORPORATION**

18 Oliver Street, Newark, N. J.

boys know how things are going" in Birmingham, but which in reality was nothing other than a "jab" at Bro. Wm. L. Harrison and City Electrician Baker, I ask that this communication be published in the issue of May.

It would seem that the policy of some would be to "rule or ruin," but thank goodness the major portion of No. 136 are still there when it comes to using old gray matter.

"Bill" Harrison mentioned in the article is none other than Bro. Wm. L. Harrison, who was elected city commissioner by an overwhelming majority on the Labor Ticket. I feel it would be useless to try to introduce him to any one who has been interested in the battles of labor in this country, especially south of the Mason and Dixon line. His attitude toward the interests of organized labor has been continually exemplified, he having for many years served as president of the local here of the United Mine Workers of America, and president of the State Federation of Labor. When the time came to select a man to represent labor in the City Hall he was unanimously chosen without any solicitation on his part. His record has been an enviable one, attacked only by disgruntled persons into whose child's play he would not enter.

It is true, perhaps, that he may have made a promise to "clean out" the electrical inspection department at the City Hall,

and those who are familiar with the case know that preparations were made to do this when the slate picked by those concerned "blew up" and No. 136 withdrew endorsement of all persons. This in itself would tend to cause anyone to go slow.

Brother Harrison took the oath of office on November 1, 1921. He appointed Mr. Baker to the office of city electrician effective April 1, 1922. Bro. Hayden Childers was appointed inspector effective April 1, 1923.

Since the inception of the electrical inspection department 17 years ago No. 136 has never been able to gain any representation in it. We now have 50 per cent representation there, being four in the department, two of which are members of No. 136.

We truly had an enjoyable affair at our open meeting on March 13. May we have more of them.

So far as I am able to learn no one "forgot to tell their wives" except City Electrician Baker. Perhaps this was a better answer to our worthy brother than "it's none of your business."

I hope it is not the intention of our worthy brother to make a personal affair of this matter, but if such is the case the writer stands ready at any and all times to enter into any controversy he may see fit.

It is a pity that we cannot all hearken

to a passage of scripture familiar to many of us, "Behold, how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."

B. F. REEVES,
President,
Local Union No. 136.

L. U. NO. 188, CHARLESTON, S. C.

Editor:

Well, brothers, here I am again for another short letter. Can't be anything else, for news around this end of the country seems as dead as ever, except our good friends up in Local No. 382. They seem to be getting along pretty well, according to the letter in this month's (April) WORKER, and I must say that the author of that letter certainly knows, like many of us do, that there are always a few that will hammer at that poor little bank account until it is no more; but just try and get them to help raise it back up and then listen at them howl. I am with him there. Just watch the cash.

I sure want to thank our old friend and brother, John Gardner. He was the only one that answered my letter asking for tickets. He is what I call a man.

We have opened our Charter again and we are going to try to round up the narrow backs again. It is going to be some job, but it is never too late to do a good deed. So we are going to try it once more. Wish us luck, brothers.

Fraternally,
J. J. BARRINEAU,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 196, ROCKFORD, ILL.

Editor:

Haven't had a thing in the WORKER for the last three months, due mostly to being busy fighting sleet storms, but we are all back to normal again, everybody working. Some of the brothers left Rockford for St. Louis. That's where you will find Brother Alex Cox.

Everybody here is all o. k. in health and by the looks of things they expect to be in that same condition unless some of the boys should take some of that bad moonshine by mistake. Of course we know it is all bad, but some is worse than the other.

Rockford succeeded by an overwhelming vote to reelect their Mayor Terman Hallstrom, a union bricklayer by trade. Mayor Hallstrom won out against two other candidates, getting 10,470 votes more than the total votes of the other two. We want to also give one of our newspapers, the Rockford Republic, a lot of credit along with the Labor News of this city, which aided materially in putting real facts before the voters of Rockford. So, brothers, you can rest assured that Rockford will be in safe hands for the next two years, and say, brothers, if you happen to visit Rockford,

don't forget to stop at the Eastside Inn billiard and pool hall, which will be operated by Brother Dunn, our president and myself.

Fraternally yours,
SAM SASSALI,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor:

I am in no mood to write. Will simply ask the Editor for space enough to protect my franchise.

Election is near—the opposing forces are very active, which leaves me with a determined desire to be faithful, regardless of how uninteresting my efforts may be.

Have spent considerable time recently at my dentist's, which causes one to be anything but agreeable or congenial. There is only one other place where I ever saw facial expressions equal to or worse than those development by the many patients seated in a dental parlor, that was in the complaint department of the W. G. and E. Co., where subscribers wait to be informed just why their gas or electricity had been turned off the day previous.

Excellent weather conditions are permitting the rapid completion of many large jobs on way. On the other hand, circus posters displayed on every suburban billboard are forerunners, as usual, of a certain amount of bad weather, and until they all bid us adieu we don't look forward to the last word in spring or summer.

All our ambitious brothers with the exception of those on the sick and disabled list have been working steadily through what I believe has been the most progressive winter that old "Cincy" has experienced for many a year.

Our recent increase of 5 cents per hour has just been thankfully received, making the present scale \$1.05. This was the second increase given since December 1922, it being a part of a graduated raise in wages granted us without controversy when our old agreement expired. The old scale changed December 23, 1922, from 95 cents to \$1.00; on April 23, 1923, it was again increased to \$1.05, and on August 23, 1923, it will be increased to \$1.10, which will expire December 23, 1923.

I agree with the average No. 212 member, that we have much to be thankful for.

I think the above effort will accomplish my specified desire and those who fail to read my contribution this month are equally as fortunate as the man who attended a large political mass meeting but was able to secure a seat only in the extreme rear end of the hall. Twice during the address of a very prominent speaker he rose to his feet and called out "Louder, I can't hear." He was given no attention until he repeated this for the third time, when a fellow in the front row jumped to his feet and called back to him, "Well, thank God and sit down."

With many apologies for being permitted to impose upon both space and time, I remain, as ever,

E. S.

L. U. NO. 296, BERLIN, N. H.

Editor:

This town was once described to me as being worse than Europe so far as communication with the United States is concerned. In Europe, so my informant told me, an American who goes broke can apply to the nearest United States consul and get transportation back to the States. But here we have no consul. Perhaps that is the reason we are not heard from more often. Not that we are broke, although we have come very near to it. Now, however, business looks better in the paper-making industry. The International Paper Company, which forced its employees to strike two years ago, has admitted losses amounting to eighteen million dollars. Whether that will convince them that the closed shop is the best arrangement remains to be seen. But other companies have renewed their old agreements and all of these renewals that the writer has heard of call for increases in wages.

Brother Albert Lennon, who was our representative at the wage conference held in Montreal, in March, reported that the delegates all seemed to think that prospects were good. We were glad to hear from Brother Lennon that the conference found all crafts in the industry united and hope that such conditions will continue. It is the opinion of Local No. 296 that Representative Dowling has done some good work for the electrical workers in the paper industry and we hope that he will receive the continued support which he deserves.

Here at the Cascade mill there has long been considerable dissatisfaction regarding the rates paid for electrical work. Mechanics in other lines, who have no greater ability than our men, have received higher wages. A committee was recently delegated to take the matter up with the management. They have complied with their instructions, but so far no answer has been received. We hope that the news will not be long delayed and that when it does come it will be good.

Our State legislature is soon to adjourn and no one will be sorry. Last fall the Democratic party went before the people with a definite progressive platform and the Republicans presented a stand-pat program. Some of the planks in the Democratic platform which secured for it the support of organized labor, were as follows: The immediate enactment of a 48-hour law for women and children in manufacturing establishments; the reestablishment of the usury law; and home rule for cities. The Democrats elected their governor by popular vote for the first time in about forty years, and secured a bigger majority than any Democrat had received in this State since 1837. They

also control the House of Representatives. But, owing to a very clever gerrymander, the Republicans retained their hold on the Senate; and every progressive measure passed by the house has been killed in the upper chamber.

Local No. 296 has three members who are members of the house and it is needless to say that they voted for the labor measures. One of these is our secretary, Brother John A. Hayward, who has the distinction of being the youngest member of the house. The second is our past president, Brother Alfred O. Mortensen. The following paragraph is quoted from the Granite Monthly:

"This earnest young electrician from Gorham represents a new element in New Hampshire politics—the labor leader with an intellectual grasp of economic principles and



ALFRED O. MORTENSEN
Gorham, N. H., Committee on Labor

of the psychology of law-making. Making his political debut in a clean-up campaign in his own town, he has come to Concord this winter with the determination to see industrial issues handled fairly and squarely. Although a newcomer, he has already made himself known by his clear and forceful speeches on the floor of the House."

The third member of our delegation in the house is

Fraternally yours,
JOHN E. KELEHER,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 329, SHREVEPORT, LA.

Editor:

After reading your able editorial in our March, 1923, JOURNAL, entitled "No wonder he is dizzy," my mind only reflects back to one item of history, that of the Ten Com-

mandments in the Bible supposed to be handed down to Moses on a tablet of stone by the Creator, God. It appears to me that if He, the Creator, had commanded us to use the power of thought there would not have been need for but one Commandment—"Thou Shalt Think." If we only used the power of thought as given out by the Creator, there would not be need for the class of editorial that I have reference to; but through our inferior teaching from the first year of understanding we are not able to use that power, for we teach our children from the first years of understanding to lie, deceive and cheat, and they grow into maturity with the idea that to lie, deceive and cheat is right. Possibly I might be asked to explain myself. I will. At the first years of understanding we teach our children that there is an invisible Santa Claus; when they grow older they learn that we have lied and deceived them and excuse it as all right for them to do likewise, and they go through life lying, deceiving and teaching that it is all right. After that period of life we begin teaching our children to get everything they can with the least effort possible, and that it is all right to do that.

Education is what we need. Not alone how to read, write and figure, but "Love thy neighbor as thyself," and if we are taught to use the power of thought and do use it, "you cannot love thyself without loving thy neighbor." Fraternally yours,

T. G. HUFFMAN.

L. U. NO. 345, MOBILE, ALA.

Editor:

On April 20 Bro. James Walter Brown was instantly killed by electrocution while discharging his duties. His body was sent to his family home at Douglasville, Ga., and was accompanied by Mr. J. T. Jackson, his uncle, and Bro. A. D. Denney, representing the I. B. E. W.

• Brother Brown's funeral was held at the family home. Services were conducted by Rev. G. W. Light, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Douglasville, Ga., of which he was a member, and laid to rest in the Douglasville cemetery with military honors, as he was an ex-service man and a member of the American Legion.

Brother Brown is survived by his father, mother, five brothers and two sisters.

The following acted as pallbearers: A. D. Denney, N. E. Daniel, J. E. Ledbetter, U. P. Huckabye, J. Harding and J. E. Wilson.

Yours fraternally,

A. D. DENNEY,

Recording Secretary,
Local Union No. 345.

L. U. NO. 382, COLUMBIA, S. C.

Editor:

Just a little space this month to tell the Brotherhood we are still alive and doing business at the same place—1435 Main Street, Tuesday nights.

In last month's WORKER I asked that you see the next issue for more doings of Local Union No. 382, but I am sorry at this writing we still cannot say how many ex-brothers we are going to get. 'Tis true we have their applications but we never count chickens until they are hatched. Brother A. M. Hull did his part and if time would have permitted him to stay we could tell you something definite here.

Things are still on the fence and don't know which way to fall. On the 18th day of this month we will know "who is and who ain't." If you don't understand the word "ain't"—it means "you ain't what you ought to be."

Brothers, listen to this: a past-president and ex-president of L. U. No. 382, I. B. E. W., namely W. B. Wells, has been elected president of the City Federation of Trades. He is a most able one to serve in that capacity. He will wield the gavel with telling effect. You can expect to be treated fairly and squarely under his presidency. He is stern with the gavel. His past record in the chair as president for three years of No. 382, I. B. E. W., is testimony enough.

Work around here is still slack and all electrical workers are warned not to travel this way.

The writer hopes to do better and give you more news next time.

Fraternally yours,

L. A. SMITH,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 501, MT. VERNON, N. Y.

Editor:

I have been asked by many of our members why I don't write to the WORKER all that is going on in this jurisdiction so that they won't have to come to meetings, and at the same time have the right dope.

Well, there is only one thing going on now that is noticeable, and that is a bunch of our members are stricken with a strange malady. The antics of these fellows are amusing, though terrible to watch. Some of the symptoms are a mania for sitting before a little black box turning dials and swearing; then suddenly they spring high in the air and shout "W. J. Z.," which in some dead language means Newark, New Jersey. They also do tell lies in a most jovial manner, a quality they did not possess before. For instance Henry Stroh; to him Hong Kong is just as loud as any local station. I notice some of the ablest and wisest of our members are stricken. Take Billy Passelow—he sits up long after the witching hour. Some of us are fearful that the state will have to put him where he won't harm anybody. A. C. McBride and Henry Wildberger are beginning to look wild-eyed. Then, for instance, take Harry Stall; he is neglecting his family entirely. Instead of bringing home a loaf of bread and some potatoes on Saturday, he brings variometers and loose couplers, to the disgust of his wife,

who gnashes her teeth and shouts, "With what shall I feed my children; on loose couplers and variometers?"

Verily, these brothers must indeed be possessed of the devil.

This is all now but next month I will tell you how King Tut died of this same disease.

Yours fraternally,

JOS. CHAMBERS,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 558, FLORENCE, ALA.

Editor:

This gives me great pleasure to again represent our little Local Union No. 558, I. B. E. W., at Florence.

We are still striving hard to make our local one of the best in the South; so far we are very near 100 per cent. But it almost pulls our wisdom teeth out sometimes, as we run upon some hard stump. But when we strike the second blow, some of the roots come out. We have a membership of about 80 and all, except about eleven, are in good standing. We hope to report them by the next issue. We have only two contracting firms in our town. They are members of our local and will use none but union men. These are the kind of men we can appreciate.

Well, I will bring in the Wilson dam. This job is just a job, and that is about all. There are about 20 or 30 electricians and about 8 or 10 linemen on this job. Their pay is \$135 per month, and when they ask for a raise in wages, all they get is "If you don't like the present scale of wages seek employment elsewhere. We do not care to have in our employment men who are dissatisfied." The men on that job are praying for the day Uncle Henry Ford can step into the harness and say "Come on, men, I am your friend." Then we can turn our local into a social union, where we can have our wives and children visit us and see where we stand.

The officers of our local are:

T. M. Pope, president; Smith, vice-president; E. C. Anderson, financial secretary; A. C. Wade, treasurer; E. T. Kimble, recording secretary; A. C. Allen, foreman.

The men in charge of electrical construction at Wilson dam are:

Mr. W. W. Mason, electrical engineer; Brother Semeril, general foreman, Northside, construction division No. 1; Brother Sharp, substitute foreman, Southside, construction division No. 2.

Both are perfect gentlemen in every respect.

Wishing every member of I. B. E. W. happiness and prosperity.

Yours very truly,

PRESS SECRETARY,
Local Union No. 558.

L. U. NO. 567, PORTLAND, ME.

Editor:

It has always been a mystery to me how the reporters on some of our papers gather sufficient news of interest to the public in general to keep their publications in circulation, when I can hardly dig up enough to get a short letter assembled once a month, not knowing even then if anyone ever finds anything of interest. However, as no one seems aggressive, I'll continue on the same basis.

We have finally concluded that we will recover from the effect of the longest, hardest winter we can remember, since we have been relieved of an avalanche of over ten feet of snow, and with prospects of spring and better business, I will proceed to unburden myself of a burst of eloquence concerning matters perhaps more vital to our own local than to others.

We are proud to say, perhaps emphasize, that in spite of the many hardships to which we have been subjected, our local has survived in wonderful condition, and is experiencing what might be considered prosperity, at least in comparison to reports we receive of various trades.

Work is picking up, all the boys are busy, the treasury is not empty and we have been able to give a lift to some of our unfortunate brothers this winter. Injuries and sickness have been prevalent to a small ex-



Tobacco Habit BANISHED

Let Us Help You

No craving for tobacco in any form after you begin taking Tobacco Redeemer. Don't try to quit the tobacco habit unaided. It's often a losing fight against heavy odds and may mean a serious shock to the nervous system. Let us help the tobacco habit to quit YOU. It will quit you, if you will just take Tobacco Redeemer according to directions. It is marvelously quick and thoroughly reliable.

Not a Substitute

Tobacco Redeemer contains no habit-forming drugs of any kind. It is in no sense a substitute for tobacco. After finishing the treatment you have absolutely no desire to use tobacco again or to continue the use of the remedy. It makes not a particle of difference how long you have been using tobacco, how much you use or in what form you use it—whether you smoke cigars, cigarettes, pipe, chew plug or fine cut or use snuff, Tobacco Redeemer will positively remove all craving for tobacco in any form in a few days. This we absolutely guarantee in every case or money refunded.

Write today for our free booklet showing the deadly effect of tobacco upon the human system and positive proof that Tobacco Redeemer will quickly free you of the habit.

Newell Pharmacal Company,
Dept. 947 St. Louis, Mo.

Ten Thousand at Your Fing

HERE is the Cyclopedia of Applied Electricity. The world's greatest electrical engineering for the beginner and a handy reference guide for the new and better way of doing things—all the new appliances and equipment. These great books are not one man's ideas, but the combined knowledge and experience of many minds. They lay the whole field of electrical engineering open before your eyes. Get the coupon today to learn how over 50,000 men are earning more money today

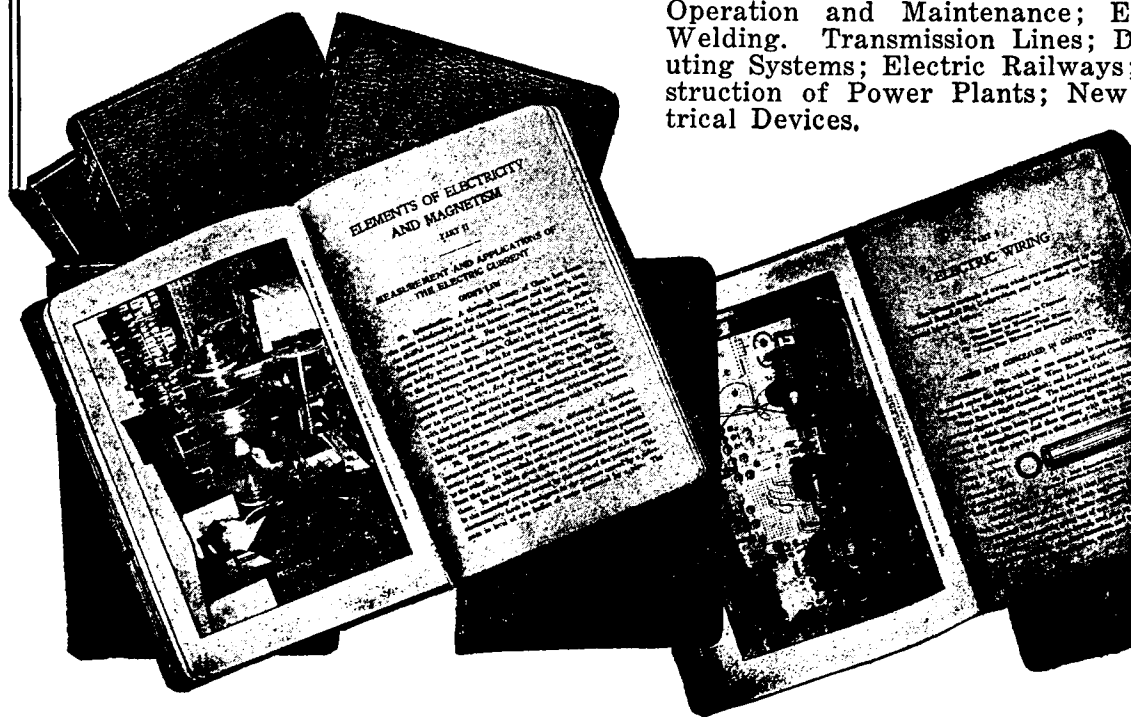
THE WORLD'S GREATEST ELECTRICAL BOOK

8 Big Books

4100 Pages

3,300 PICTURES

Principles of Electricity; Circuits; Dynamos and Motors; Telephones; Construction, Operation and Repair of Dynamos and Motors; Storage Batteries; Alternating Current Machinery; Construction, Operation and Repair; Switchboards; Armature Winding; Design of Motors; Construction and Operation of Transformers. Electrical Measurements; Electromagnets and Induction Coils; Controllers; Elevators; Signaling. Interior and Exterior Wiring; Materials and Methods; Underwriters' Requirements. Electrical Lighting; Estimating; Contracts and Specifications; Maintenance; Electrochemistry. Power Stations; Equipment; Operation and Maintenance; Electric Welding. Transmission Lines; Distributing Systems; Electric Railways; Construction of Power Plants; New Electrical Devices.



Electrical Facts er Tips

books. It's a complete course of study in electrical "old timer." Every electrical problem—every one—are explained in plain everyday English. The essence of the world's greatest master electrical books. See our FREE examination offer below and mail because of what they learned from these books.

FREE EXAMINATION SEE BEFORE YOU BUY

Send the coupon for these great Electrical books TODAY. You can't afford to be without them, and you don't take any risk at all. The coupon brings the whole set by express collect for a week's free examination. Use the books a week and notify us to get them back if they don't please you. If you like them send us only \$2.80 and \$3.00 each month until \$29.80 is paid. If you prefer to pay cash with order send only \$26.80. The return privilege holds good just the same. Remember—sending for the books does not obligate you to buy.

AMERICAN TECH. SOCIETY
Dept. E-955, Chicago

Read What This Man Says:

Minneapolis, Minn.

American Technical Society,
Chicago.

Dear Sirs:

"I have been working for years as an electrician for several different firms doing practically all kinds of installation work, but did not really understand the possibilities of the electrical field until I got your set of electrical books. I expect to go into business for myself now. You can easily understand that I am able to do this only because of what I learned from your books. They are fine books and I hope I will get a chance to recommend them to someone else."

Yours very truly,

T. B. K.

Full name and address on application.

**FREE EXAMINATION
SEE BEFORE YOU BUY**

Mail This Coupon No Money



FREE EXAMINATION COUPON

AMERICAN TECHNICAL SOCIETY,

Dept. E-955, Chicago

Please send me the 8 volume Cyclopeda of Applied Electricity, shipping charges collect. I will send you \$2.80 in seven days and \$3.00 each month until \$29.80 is paid or notify you to send for the books at your expense.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

Employed by _____

Please fill out all these lines.

tent, although we are sorry for Brother John McAlley, who is in bad shape suffering from cancer.

Brother John Bangs, who has been laid up with rheumatic fever since last July, has several times been reported as unable to pull through, has been improving rapidly of late and we hope to see John back on the job before long.

Brother Alexander Eagles has put in a busy part of the winter campaigning for the 48-hour bill, which was petitioned to the people by the last Maine legislature. This bill has application to the textile industry. Much opposition is being encountered and only after strenuous campaigning were the necessary 12,000 signatures secured.

Local No. 567 is still on the job in support of this issue and will manifest their interest in no uncertain terms in an endeavor to place before the people the necessity of its passage.

A labor paper, "The Maine Labor Leader," has been established in Portland with offices at 223 Middle Street. Mr. Smith is editor and publisher. Mr. Smith, in undertaking what seems to be a stupendous proposition, since several others have failed, has worked diligently, his canvass for advertising has received generous response from merchants, as well as labor and interested parties. His editorials are convincing that he is conversant with labor conditions and questions, large or small. Surely, such an enterprise is deserving of the unanimous support of all labor organizations and individuals to cooperate with him in the promotion of this method of distribution of facts and conditions so often censored by the press.

I am taking this opportunity to suggest that Mr. Smith would appreciate any contribution in the form of letters, questions, arguments, or matters for general circulation.

We have recently initiated a candidate into the mysteries of our realm and a very pleasant evening was enjoyed by all, even by one of the candidates, who must have "thrown a monkey wrench into the woods." Anyway we had a laugh on the local.

Now, brothers, I've used up all the news, but not inclination, and if the editor will grant me a little more space, I'm going to turn to lighter vein and tell you a story of one of our brothers, at least until recently, but since he still reads the WORKER, he may be surprised to find out how much we all know about him.

You all in your clubs, locals and lodges can no doubt name someone to whom this story applies. He is popular, sincere, and yet we all like to "give him a dig."

THE WAY OF A WINNER

When the moon in all its splendor, in the silence of the night,
Sheds its beams on Nason's Corner, actions strange are brought to light.
Swiftly through the flickering shadows, with which Essex Street is screened,
Passed a young man, pockets bulging, Arthur Jordan—poker fiend.

Bills galore and silver gleaming in the stack
that is his prize,
For Dame Fortune is companion upon whom
he safe relies.
And every caprice of fortune that ever man
has known,
Is allied with Arthur Jordan when a poker
game is on.
Forever he elects to play—to a "full," a
"flush" or "straight."
Be sure he'll make a killing—and you ought
to see him rake.
Many nights at Nason's Corner, same old
story, same old scenes,
Arthur Jordan hustling homeward, poker win-
nings stuff his jeans;
Buoyant as becomes a winner and scorning
the chance of defeat,
He smiles at the same bunch of suckers who
are fools to try to repeat.
And calmly he lies down on his pillow with
a feeling akin to delight,
Yet regrets the days of endurance before the
next poker night.
Still often, alone in his dreaming, a spectacle
dismal and grim,
Presents a parade of the suckers, so heart-
lessly broken by him.
Revenge is stamped in each visage that passes
by him in his dreams,
While the hands of the suckers are clutching
for the hoard of his ill-gotten gains.
Till the night becomes hideous in passing,
and he sullenly curses the luck,
That presents unrelenting before him the
faces of suckers he struck.
Thus weirdly the hours drag slowly, till
daylight o'er darkness holds sway,
And the phantom-like suckers cease pestering
to finally dwindle away.
Awake with the sun in the morning to take up
the burdens of day.
He drops in the "old sock" a bunch of loose
change for the pile he has salted away,
And swears he'll play no more poker; but it's
ever and always the same,
For he can't pass the jingle of silver nor the
lure of the national game.
While Blake, Lovett, Kimball, Libby and Mac
only glance with a cynical smile,
Yet keep digging deep in the sucker's receipts
and adding their bit to his pile.
567 has lost him forever, even poker shall
know him no more,
For he's taken a card of withdrawal, and
bought out a grocery store,
Where a revenue, steady, unceasing, to him
by his trade is assured,
And the "change" that the suckers long fur-
nished, is invested in sugar and lard.
Yet we shudder to think of his patrons, who
flirt with certain disaster,
For the fortune that guided in poker, will
in groceries multiply faster.

Yours fraternally,
M. McKENNEY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 642, MERIDEN, CONN.

Editor:

One more fond dream of those who thought that possibly they could reap the benefits obtained through trade unions without payment of dues has been shattered in a most merciless manner. That property first, last and always tribunal, miscalled a court, has decided that minimum wage for women interferes with their economic views, in regard to property rights and that without such a law the property fiends could better bring women back to where they must serve the boss as his whims may dictate, hence this tribunal of property decrees that the minimum wage laws are unconstitutional. To

h— with what the people say, for these guardian angels of industry are a law unto themselves. Appointed for life, responsible only to those who pay retainers, picked from the most unmerciful advocates of the supremacy of commodity over humanity and then polished over by a title of justice, what a mockery to call such an instrument of ultimate enslavement of the masses a court of justice.

This obnoxious system of irresponsible individuals declaring the acts of Congress null and void is heading and paving the return to an old system existing in the old Roman empire, known as the triumver.

The minimum wage established by the trade unions stands by the power of the organized worker, but the one set by law fails miserably. The child labor laws stand where backed by trade unions, but they, too, fail by law. The workers who figure that they would escape paying dues to labor unions will now pay dues, plus back interest, to captains of industry. I have heard men complain of the constant struggle by unions and heard them advocate how easy it was to have minimum wages established by law.

Working conditions established by unions can be maintained by unions, and conditions established by law can be destroyed by law. Most conditions established by law that protect the worker are generally sleeping powders or sops thrown out to lull the resentment of the people for the time being, until an opportune time to do away with them. Do not be surprised to see the Workman's Compensation Laws get heaved into the waste basket by 5-4. One cannot expect much from that corporation counsel court, not good for the common people. "If you haven't bread eat cake, if you have neither, go hungry."

The local has been working in one spot in our jurisdiction to organize the electrical workers. The journeymen get 20 to 30 dollars a week and helpers 7 to 12 dollars. When they work a full week's time they get paid by the week, when less than a week's time they get paid by the hour. Yet they get a salary. We are trying to show them where it will pay them to come into our local, but it is hard to have them see the difference between paying \$3 dues a month and getting 87½ cents an hour with double time for overtime, and not paying any dues and getting 62½ cents an hour with straight time for overtime.

Some of the boys are looking for one dollar per hour for their labor and, by the way the cost of grub keeps going up, we ought to get not one cent less than that in this burg.

Traveling members can assist us by just letting us know when they are working in our jurisdiction which is composed as follows: Southington on the north; Cheshire on the west; Wallingford on the southwest; Deep River on the south; Middletown on the east, and Rocky Hill on the northeast, and please remember that we have a mixed local.

Postal cards cost only a penny and we can read English.

It is mighty queer how some members think, when they are away from their home local, they can tear the other fellow's conditions to pieces and squeal like a stuck pig when they get caught. We are only a small local and are not bankers' sons, either, but we are trying the best we can. We have some Irishmen on the executive board and they like to see green articles, preferably the members traveling card.

Well, Bardo's N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R. is getting "worse and worse" every day in every way. On one of the locomotives the boiler tubes blew out. The engineer and fireman were scalded, but what the devil do they want to be running those defective pieces of junk for, anyway? Some day the aristocrats of the railroads and their twin brothers in the building industry will get a good swift shoot and wake up to the fact that there are other men working for a living besides themselves. One is too big for his own or anybody else's good, and the other seems to have a swell head. Big enough to go it alone, they tell you, but my how they do squawk when they get hit and you tell them to go to it alone.

H. A. G. G.

Recording Secretary.

L. U. NO. 661, HUTCHINSON, KANS.

Editor:

The passing of another month brings green grass but not many new jobs.

We have one thing to be glad for and that is the outcome of the city election. Labor was not asleep. We beat the C. C. and some of them admitted that the absence of the union label on their cards defeated them.

The Standard Oil seems well pleased with their union electrician. We hope other localities will do the same as this one did.

A large number of the non-union men are trying to line up here now. Hutchinson is going to have a spring exposition. All work is being done by union men. The foreman will not even talk work to a non-union man. With men and conditions like this some day labor may have a chance.

There is not much doing here, so will close by asking every Local Union in the U. S. A. to get busy and get a letter in the Journal.

Fraternally yours,

E. J. A.

L. U. NO. 711, LONG BEACH, CALIF.

Editor:

Just a few words of warning to those migratory birds in the east who have their eyes on "Sunny Southern California." There seems to be a general idea east of the Rocky Mountains that a working card is not needed in this part of the country and I am sorry to say that not so long ago it was very nearly the case.

The Los Angeles Times has not yet found it out, even though, much to their disgust, they are compelled to have a full union crew to get out their misleading sheet. They are like the small boy whistling past the graveyard, they cry, "We are an open shop town" in a vain attempt to keep up their courage. Times have changed and we have changed with them. Nearly every week some bird drifts in who dropped his card in the east before starting out and when he hears the familiar greeting, "Where is your card?" he is much surprised and grieved to find that it is as necessary here as in the burg from which he came.

So remember when you are packing up to come out here that if you expect a welcome, your card must be up-to-date, otherwise you are out of luck.

CHAS. M. HALL,
Business Agent, 711.

L. U. NO. 716, HOUSTON, TEX.

Editor:

Have you ever had what you thought was a right pert, pregnant idea, one that the more you thought about it the better it seemed, and yet, when you attempted to share it with somebody or tried to work up a little interest in it among your friends all you could provoke was a tolerant smile or the loan of an ear for friendship's sake? Truly, the way of the inventor as well as the transgressor, is hard. Maybe I am a no good promoter, or maybe the idea is no good; but before I drop it entirely I want to state it in writing to the membership and see if anyone thinks as much of it as I do.

Briefly, my idea has for its purpose the making of stronger members, by putting them through a more impressive initiation ceremony when they become members. Many of our members belong to other fraternal organizations, and they will tell you that the initiations in these orders are a very important part of the business. Of course a labor organization is not founded for exactly the same purpose as most fraternal societies, but it is my belief that the more impressive an initiation is made the longer the candidate will remember it, and the more he will respect the membership he holds in that order. We should have an initiation such that when a man joins us he will know he has joined something.

I never belonged to the Jovians, but I have been told by men who did that the initiation ceremony of that order was exceptionally good. I understand that this order is no longer in existence. If this is correct, would it not be possible for us to secure such parts of that ceremony as could be adapted to our needs, and with a little time and effort frame up an initiation for our new members that would start them off in better shape than the way we do it now? And wouldn't members take more interest in the meetings if they knew they might

be furnished something worth while in the way of entertainment? Initiations in some of the fraternal orders are great events, and secure considerable mention in the newspapers, so there must be something about it worth while. These get-together affairs are a wonderful stimulant for attendance, and do much to build up the morale of an organization. Paying dues and amending the by-laws are very necessary, but we need to put on a show once in a while for our own good. All work and no play, you know, takes the edge off of even a keyhole saw, as some of our porcelain artists can testify. Everything we can do to build a stronger and closer organization is worth while. I would like to see us get so strong that all we would have to do to one of these open shop promoters is frown at him and he would think somebody had thundered all over him. Make him wear a lightning rod on his hat to keep from being struck.

Fraternally,

OTTO DEAN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 723, FORT WAYNE, IND.

Editor:

Well, brothers, how did my last letter suit you? Since I sent in the last letter a funny thing has happened in Fort Wayne and Brother Robert "Red" Deel claims the

"Mephisto"

Electrician Bits are
stamped with the
Union Label and are

UNION MADE
for
UNION TRADE

Your dealer can get
them direct of us or
we will sell them to
your local union in
dozen lots of a size.

THE W. A. IVES MFG. CO.
WALLINGFORD, CONN.

Demand "Mephisto" Auger Bits

title of the only "wild goose" catcher. While working in the southern part of the city, Brother Deel was on top of a 75-foot pole half asleep when a flock of wild geese flew over him and he reached up and caught a big goose by the leg, taking it into town with him to prove his story. The papers were filled with praise and also stated he had turned the goose loose, but the story is being doubted very much, as a wild goose has been seen flying around his house the last two weeks.

Work is starting to boom here, but the wages are not the best—journeymen, 70 cents; apprentices, 50 cents. So you can tell yourself.

The boys here herd together on Saturdays and go fishing over Sunday. One herd is composed of Brother Teeters, captain; Brother Morrow, 1st lieutenant; and Brother Darby, the official worm catcher for herd No. 1. Herd No. 2: Brother Lorraine, captain; Brother Madden, official fish pole maker; and council for all herds; Brother Offerle, chief minnow catcher. Herd No. 3: Brother Binkley, captain; Brother Bond, 1st lieutenant; Brother Hall second lieutenant; Brother Tetlow, plain private. Herd No. 4: Brother Baker, captain; Brother Baughman, 1st lieutenant; Brother Plum, corporal. That composes the four herds and they will see who can catch the most, the biggest, the longest, the fastest, the ugliest and the smallest.

Brother Lyman Firestone is out of the hospital and about on crutches and feeling fairly well.

We are now pretty busy lining the boys up in town that haven't got a ticket and are getting along fairly well. Hope to be 100 per cent before long.

Brothers, take notice. If any fishermen read this I wish to state that Brother Madden, "723," old timer, who was hurt in a fall over two years ago and will never be able to wear the tools again, is an expert fishing rod maker and is badly in need of funds. So if any of you brothers read this write Brother Madden, 539 West 5th Street, Ft. Wayne, Ind., and get his prices. I will vouch for his rods and prices also. Brother Madden says, "Brother, get busy and get a clew on the blanket for Brother Bickel."

Well, brothers, this line of high tension travels a long ways, so guess I will close for this month.

Yours in Unionism,
BROTHER LOTZ,
Press Agent.
Local 723.

CONTRIBUTORS TO BAIRD FUND

Locals that have assisted Brother W. T. "Billy" Baird, who is in the Comstock Hospital, Tucson, Ariz., suffering from tuberculosis:

L. U.	Amount	L. U.	Amount
2	\$3.50	9	5.00
6	1.00	12	1.00
8	1.00	13	1.00

L. U.	Amount	L. U.	Amount
14	1.00	535	1.00
22	1.00	538	1.00
27	1.00	552	1.00
28	1.00	558	1.25
30	1.00	560	5.00
33	1.00	569	7.50
39	17.25	577	1.00
41	1.00	578	1.00
43	5.21	590	2.00
44	1.00	411	1.00
57	2.00	415	1.00
59	1.20	417	1.00
60	1.00	418	1.00
62	1.00	428	1.00
76	1.00	443	1.00
78	1.50	458	1.00
80	1.00	461	1.00
85	7.35	465	8.30
96	1.00	466	1.00
104	1.00	477	5.00
109	1.00	483	1.00
110	1.00	488	1.00
122	1.00	500	2.50
125	1.00	515	1.00
127	1.00	521	3.00
127	1.00	528	1.00
130	1.00	532	1.00
131	1.30	583	1.00
139	1.00	588	1.00
140	2.00	591	1.00
143	1.00	594	1.00
151	1.00	595	2.50
158	1.00	617	1.00
159	5.00	640	2.25
163	1.00	653	1.00
178	1.00	654	1.00
181	1.00	660	1.55
183	1.00	666	1.00
185	1.00	677	1.00
187	1.00	680	1.00
193	1.00	703	5.00
196	1.00	707	1.00
200	3.80	711	1.00
209	1.00	732	1.00
213	1.00	744	1.00
214	1.00	755	1.00
218	5.00	756	5.00
224	1.00	763	1.30
224	1.00	773	1.00
231	1.00	849	1.00
228	1.00	868	1.00
237	1.00	870	1.00
256	1.46	882	1.00
263	1.00	890	1.00
273	1.00	905	2.00
277	6.00	917	1.00
283	1.00	933	1.00
286	2.00	953	1.00
292	1.00	980	5.00
294	1.00	1002	25.00
296	1.00	1021	2.00
300	1.00	1024	1.00
304	1.00	1029	1.00
308	1.00	1031	1.00
309	1.00	1045	3.50
323	1.00	1072	1.00
329	11.00	1090	1.00
333	1.25	1105	1.00
337	1.00	1128	1.00
338	1.00	1139	1.00
348	1.00	1147	1.00
349	1.00	1151	1.00
367	1.00	1153	1.00
376	1.00	1154	1.00
377	1.00		

D. W. Tracy, I. V. P.----- 1.00
H. H. Broach, I. V. P.----- 2.00

I, W. T. "Billy" Baird, desire to thank the locals that have assisted me in my trouble. I still have hopes of regaining my health, and I will be glad to hear from my many friends.

With best wishes to the members of the I. B. E. W., I remain

Fraternally,
W. T. "BILLY" BAIRD.

A TALE OF WOE

dere Hez;

i rite yu these few lines tu let yu no that this may be the last time yu wil ever here frum me alive. Hez, i shur am sik. i am so nervus i haf tu taik both hans tu put on my hat. i caim doun hear tu work fer a man whot sed he had a good job fer me at big waiges, but Hez, whot is muny with deth starin yu in the face ever minut? i ansered a ad in the lectric wurl, an they tol me to cum ahaid, an hear i am, but whair am i? workin under a gard, flirtin with the undertakir ever time i taik holt of a wire, an skairt tu deth ever time i go anywhair fur fere i wil git brained with a brick. oh, Hez, im so sik. Hez, i hait tu tel yu, but im a scab lineman. yu doant no what thet is, Hez, an i prai tu god yu nevur wil. stay with the telyfone co. Hez, doant nevur leave, i wish i wuz thair again. this lectric lite wurk is not fare, sum way or uther. the linemen that uster wurk here doant wurk here eny moar. they tried tu git moar muny, an i doant blame them, but the co. toald them if they didnt like it tu git out, and thets why they call me a scab. i wist i cud git another job, i wud walk out myself. nun ov these uther scabs nose eny moar about lite wurk then i du, an it is a wunder we doant all git kilt. Hez, i shur am sik. i hed tu hook up a hot wire today, an ast the boss tu let me go hoam fur i am not feelin wel, he sez "git up thet pole you sod-bustin yap, befoar i lift yu up with the tow ov my shue., i didnt hier yu tu git sik." Hez, taik my advise an doant ever go on a job yu doant no nuthin about. if i evur git hoam agin i shur wil stay thair. i wud ruther wurk for the telyfone co. fur my bord than stay hear even if i du git big waiges. whot is foar dollers a day ef yu git kilt befoar payday? Hez, ast the mgr. ov the telyfone co. ef i can git back with him agin, and let me no as sune as possibul if not suner.

yure frend,

ONEY GIGGINS,
(OTTO DEAN)

There is no power on earth by which wages can be increased and maintained except through united effort and collective bargaining in our trade unions.

SOMETHING WAS LEFT

His old horse died and his mule went lame,
And he lost his cow in a poker game;
A cyclone came one summer day
And blew his house and barn away;
Then an earthquake followed to make it good,
And swallowed the ground where his house had stood;
And then the mortgage man came around
And heartlessly claimed the hole in the ground.
The shock was so great that he up and died.
And his wife and children wept and cried;
But something was left for the kids and wife,
For he carried insurance on his life.

TAXES

Don Lipton, in the Denver Post.

Tax the people, tax with care,
To help the multi-millionaire.
Tax the farmer, tax his fowl,
Tax the dog, and tax his howl.
Tax the hen, and tax her egg.
And let the bloomin' mudsill beg.
Tax his pig, and tax its squeal.
Tax his boots run down at heel;
Tax his horses, tax his lands,
Tax the blisters on his hands.
Tax his plow and tax his clothes,
Tax the rag that wipes his nose.
Tax his house, and tax his bed,
Tax the bald spot on his head.
Tax the ox and tax the ass,
Tax his "Henry," tax his gas;
Tax the road that he must pass,
And make him travel o'er the grass.
Tax his cow, and tax the calf,
Tax him if he dares to laugh.
He is but a common man.
So tax the cuss just all you can,
Tax the lab'rer, but be discreet
Tax him for walking on the street.
Tax his bread and tax his meat,
Tax the shoes clear off his feet.
Tax the payroll, tax the sale,
Tax all his hard-earned paper kale;
Tax his pipe, and tax his smoke.
Teach him government is no joke.
Tax their coffins, tax their shrouds,
Tax their souls beyond the clouds,
Tax all business, tax the shop,
Tax their incomes, tax their stocks;
Tax the living, tax the dead,
Tax the unborn before they're fed.
Tax the water, tax the air,
Tax the sunlight, if you dare.
Tax them all and tax them well,
Tax them to the gates of hell.
But close your eyes, so you can't see
The coupon-clipper go tax free.

THE BOOKKEEPER'S LAMENT

I own I have a decent job
And earn thereby a living wage,
I like the work, tho' sometimes hard,
And heartily in it engage;
I'm proud that I can do my share,
And that my efforts really count,
But, Oh, I bitterly lament
That I have no "Expense Account."

Around the first of every month,
A dozen or more of these I see,
And read there, often, something like—
Railfare, One Hundred Ninety Three,
Hotel, Two Hundred Forty Nine,
Steno, One Hundred Fifty Four,
Auto, Two Hundred Forty Eight
Cigars, etc., Fifty more.

And always toward the close I see
An item over which I've pondered
And puzzled more as each month passes,
It's "Miscellaneous" Three Hundred.
A handsome Miss, Cell Aneous is,
And costly, too, I should opine,
She brings the month's expenses to
Eleven Hundred Ninety Nine.

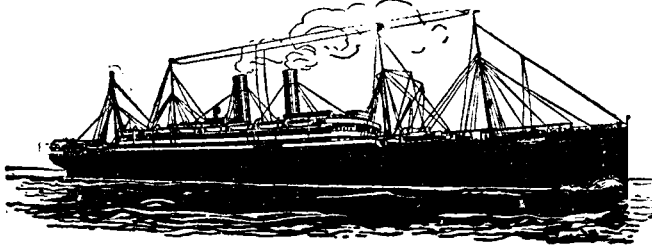
No wonder then, that when I need
A new suit or a bright new hat,
Or feel the urge on me to frolic,
And know full well my purse is flat;
No wonder that I then lament,
No wonder my ill feelings mount,
For I could have them all and more,
If I had an "Expense Account."

And why should bosses be such pikers,,
Why ask for details shown at all?
Salesmen are of such vast importance,
They cannot stoop to things so small,
You bet if I were one I'd show 'em.
I'd write a hot roast to the House and,
My first expense account would read—
Just "Miscellaneous" Ten Thousand.
Selected.

A N N O U N C E M E N T

THE GREAT NORTHERN STEAMSHIP CO., Inc.

BOSTON, MASS.



Announces that Arrangements are Now Being Made for Monthly

\$110 ROUND TRIPS TO EUROPE

BOSTON—SOUTHAMPTON

\$110

ONE WAY \$65

Connecting for

London, Liverpool, LeHavre

BOSTON—GOTHENBURG

\$138

ONE WAY \$75

Connecting for

Christiania, Stockholm, Helsingfors, Danzig, Riga, Copenhagen

THE ABOVE PRICES INCLUDE RAILROAD FARES TO POINTS AS FAR NORTH AS STOCKHOLM

The Company plans to carry approximately two thousand passengers monthly. Make your plans now for a trip during the coming season.

Lives of passengers will be protected by

EVER-WARM SAFETY-SUITS

which prevent drowning and protect from exposure

A round trip, with all expenses on ship-board included, at no more expense than a vacation right here at home! To meet the ever increasing demand in this country for an inexpensive and at the same time thoroughly comfortable and enjoyable trans-Atlantic voyage, is the prime object of the Great Northern Steamship Company. Organized by progressive business men who realize the exceptional opportunity offered now for inexpensive travel in Europe, the Company will cater to the thousands of

intelligent persons who wish to visit the battlefields of France, the Shakespeare country, Scandinavia, the Land of the Midnight Sun, etc. A chance of a lifetime! So it would seem; but it is more than that. The company is building for a permanent business, setting a new standard of high-class ocean travel on a one-class basis. That this can be done at a fair margin of profit has already been proved and is further outlined in our prospectus. You'll find it extremely interesting.

**WE WILL ALSO SHOW YOU HOW YOU MAY BECOME A PART-OWNER
IN THE MOST TALKED-OF ENTERPRISE IN YEARS**

Cut out and mail us with your name and address

A. Wikstrom,
Information Dep't.,
Edmunds Bldg., Suite 54,
Boston, Mass.

I am interested in securing full information regarding a trip to:

(Mark with a cross)	One way	Round trip
England	-----	-----
France	-----	-----
Germany	-----	-----
Sweden	-----	-----
Norway	-----	-----
Denmark	-----	-----
Baltic Provinces	-----	-----
Finland	-----	-----
Russia	-----	-----

Name -----

Street or R.f.d.-----

City or Town-----

State -----

A. Wikstrom,
Information Dep't.,
Edmunds Bldg., Suite 54
Boston, Mass.

I am interested in becoming part-owner in the Great Northern Steamship Company.

Please send me prospectus and full particulars.

Name -----

Street or R.f.d.-----

City or Town-----

State -----



MISCELLANEOUS



SYSTEM COUNCIL NO. 3

By GEO. W. WOOMER

PRESS statements of April 28 carried the news that the Railroad Labor Board will proceed to publicly declare the Pennsylvania in violation of its decisions, or at least Mr. Hooper says they will as soon as three new members have been appointed. They should not have to wait long for that to be accomplished as there are still some "lame ducks" in need of a job, and a five-year appointment at \$10,000 per would appeal to some of them. What the result of the Board's proposed action will be is hard to say. The Board has played the railroad's game by delaying the action, thereby giving the railroad the opportunity to get into print in all kinds of publications in an effort to befuddle the minds of the public and try to have them believe the system of representation in effect is what the employees really want.

The latest statement coming to our notice is a letter to Chairman Hooper, signed by President Rea, stating definitely the railroad will not comply with the Board's orders and will continue their company union plan. His letter as quoted in the Philadelphia Record of April 28 repeats practically all of the misstatements that have been included in all statements or speeches made by any Pennsylvania official since this controversy began. They must have it on a phonograph record and when a reporter comes around they put it on for him, or perhaps they have been practising a little Coue stuff and have told the tale so often that they are actually believing it.

One paragraph of the letter reads as follows:

"That on April 6, 1923, the whole subject of the Pennsylvania controversy with the Labor Board was taken up by the management with 775 elected employee representatives of the shopmen, and they unanimously voted that the present plan of employee representation be continued in effect."

There was such a meeting but neither Mr. Rea nor any other official could prove that even half of the 775 were elected representatives. In fact, there are some shops where the men refuse to serve on their committee and the foreman has a new notice up most every week stating that "so-and-so" has been appointed as committeeman. It may have been a unanimous vote but what did that mean? There are some 60,000 others working and some 30,000 on strike to be heard from. The meeting was handled in such a manner that anybody proposing any-

thing contrary to the railroad's wishes was given very little consideration. One fellow had nerve enough to try to object to piece-work. If the administration forces in any of our regular organizations would try to hamstring a meeting in the manner that one was there sure would be a change of administrations. But it makes no difference with that crew, as lack of intelligence is the one qualification that practically all of them have. Their desire to get an occasional trip at the expense of the railroad, with the sandwiches and coffee thrown in, is the upmost thing in their minds.

Mr. Rea says: "The shop forces since early September, 1922, have been greater than they were before the strike was called."

Well do we know that, Mr. Rea. In fact, at a typical point on a certain date in March there were 507 men trying to fill the places of less than 300 men on strike and at that point there had been over 3,300 men on the payrolls since July 1. Of course, the forces are greater. But what are they doing?

Mr. Rea says: "During the strike and thereafter—as a matter of fact during the entire year—the Pennsylvania handled a greater volume of freight and its service was never seriously interfered with by the strike. While other roads were more or less crippled by the strike on their lines the Pennsylvania not only handled the traffic which under ordinary circumstances would have come to it, but successfully handled large quantities of traffic which came to it from other lines."

Surely he does not hope to fool many people with such statements. Of course they handled the business the first few months because there was no coal to move and the Pennsylvania had 726 freight locomotives in storage July 1. But how did they handle the traffic after the coal strike was settled? The mines served by them were compelled to work reduced forces, only two and three days per week, which condition still exists. Why did the Philadelphia Building Congress complain to Senator Pepper in November about the inability of the Pennsylvania to give service? Why did Atterbury as late as February 28 say they were losing some 400 to 600 cars of loaded freight every 24 hours at Chicago and St. Louis? Why do the I. C. C. inspectors find 85 per cent of the locomotives they inspect defective?

Somebody might be kidding Mr. Rea that the strike is not effective, but we like to refer to their own financial figures to prove

that it is effective. The March financial report, as given in the New York Times of April 29, is as follows: "The March report showed total railway operating revenues of \$60,331,996, an increase of \$4,708,066 over March of 1922. Railway operating expenses were \$48,162,775, an increase of \$6,844,065, and net operating income was \$8,774,189, a decrease of \$2,807,849."

While they gained over four millions in receipts, it cost them over six millions more in operating costs and their net income was nearly three millions less than March of 1922.

The report continues for the first quarter: "For the first quarter the system reported

railway operating revenues of \$176,242,743, an increase of \$19,909,789; operating expenses \$149,918,617, an increase of \$24,309,264, and net operating income of \$17,042,421, a decrease of \$6,481,285. Freight revenues increased over the same quarter of 1922 by \$12,244,966. Principal increases in operating expenses were \$14,990,204 in transportation charges and \$8,143,064 in maintenance of equipment."

Note the last figures particularly, over eight millions more for shop work during the first quarter of this year than was paid last year. If Mr. Rea looks over those figures he surely could see some effectiveness of the strike.

MAY MANIFESTO FROM THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS TO THE WORKERS OF THE WORLD

Comrades:

The peace of Europe is again threatened. War has not yet broken out, but we may find ourselves again involved in its horrors if the workers who are internationally organized do not make the necessary effort to avert such a calamity.

Reaction is raising its head everywhere and is seeking to establish its sway. Social progress is being retarded. In politics and economics there is a retrograde movement.

The present day is marked by the rise of many forms of dictatorship and fascism—regimes which are in their very nature destructive of liberty.

To accept this situation would be to accept bondage for the future and admit that henceforth the peoples shall be subject to a system of violence, despotism, social injustice and sweated labor; it would mean also the acceptance of a system of brute force which would spell ruin to that liberty which our organizations have been called upon to establish in the world.

The labor organizations cannot betray their high ideals, their common and holy heritage, the very reason for their existence and their hope for a better morrow.

When liberties are endangered and the rights which have been won are threatened, the workers must arise and defend their own.

The possessing classes, in order to assure their political and economic domination, desire the return of long working hours and low wages; they demand the suppression of trade union liberties, a return to the old regime, under which the employer was endowed with "divine right."

It is the duty, as well as the interest, of the workers to crush these monstrous pretensions and to strive continuously to secure more liberty and greater well-being. The emancipation of the workers demands that the rights which have been won shall be safeguarded and shall serve as stepping stones to fuller freedom.

Against the international combinations of profiteers and sweaters the international ranks of the workers must stand solid as a rock.

As the reactionary menace increases, as those who deny liberty of thought to the workers, and who desire to enslave them, become more and more audacious, so must the workers become more active in their resistance.

"The emancipation of the workers is the task of the workers themselves," that is to say, the workers must find in themselves and in themselves alone, the strength and the means to free themselves from the degrading slavery of the wage system and to prepare for their mental and material emancipation.

Let the first of May, 1923, definitely mark the awakening of the full class consciousness of the internationally organized workers.

The burdens of the present, the danger of fresh conflicts, far from discouraging us, should serve to renew our faith, enthusiasm and strength which have always inspired us to our victories over ignorance and oppression.

The danger is pressing and therefore our action must be more energetic.

Chauvinists, imperialists and militarists are planning fresh slaughter which will deliver the peoples into their power.

Let the workers speak and put an end to these cynical endeavors.

The workers wish to labor in peace, free from all servitude, in a free united world, for a better future for humanity.

Let the first of May, 1923, be a brilliant demonstration of this desire based on right and justice. On this day on which labor puts forward its traditional demands may the proletariat of all countries again demonstrate the invincible and glorious international solidarity of the working class.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
OF THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION
OF TRADE UNIONS.

LABOR WITHDRAWS FROM INJUNCTION PROCEEDINGS

April 30, 1923.

Messrs. Donald R. Richberg, Frank L. Mulholland, James S. Easby-Smith, 111 W. Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sirs:

You are hereby notified of the following action taken by the undersigned:

"The organizations and individuals named as defendants in the case entitled *United States of America v. Railway Employees' Department, A. F. of L. et al.*, direct their solicitors, Donald R. Richberg, Frank L. Mulholland and James S. Easby-Smith to withdraw from further representation of any and all of the named defendants therein, whether organizations, officers thereof or individual defendants."

The reasons for this action are in brief as follows:

(1) The bill of complaint filed by the attorney general on September 1, 1922, charged that the strike of the shop craft employees was a conspiracy in restraint of interstate commerce on the ground that the employees had not the "legal right" to refuse to accept the decisions of the Labor Board and that the strike exhibited a "contempt for the United States and the government thereof." It was clearly the primary purpose of the suit to establish the law that a strike of railway employees, as a concerted refusal to accept wages and working conditions fixed by the Labor Board, was unlawful. The officers of the shop craft organizations felt it necessary to make a vigorous defense against this contention.

On February 19, 1923, the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of the *Pennsylvania Railroad vs. United States Railroad Labor Board* held that:

"The jurisdiction of the board to direct the parties to do what it deems they should do is not to be limited by their constitutional or legal right to refuse to do it. Under the act there is no constraint upon them to do what the board decides they should do, except the moral constraint, already mentioned, of publication of its decisions."

The court explicitly held that the decisions of the board were not "compulsory," were "not to be enforced by process" and that it was left "to the two sides to accept or reject the decision." The decision of the Supreme Court upholds the contentions of the defendants in this proceeding that the legal right of members of railroad labor organizations to strike, heretofore repeatedly affirmed by the courts, has not been destroyed by the provisions of the Transportation Act providing for the creation of the Railroad Labor Board. The defendants are, therefore, assured that the District Court will not hold in the present case that

the strike of July 1, 1922, was unlawful in its inception, or was a strike against the Government.

(2) Supplementing the primary charge of the bill that the strike was in itself unlawful, no matter how peacefully conducted, there was a charge that numerous acts of lawlessness and violence had accompanied the strike. So far as the attorneys for the Government sought merely to obtain an injunction against lawless acts, the defendants made their position clear early in the hearing for a temporary injunction. In a formal statement to the court the attorneys for the defendants said:

"Disregarding the contentions of the defendants that acts of violence have been seriously exaggerated; that a large percentage have been provoked or actually brought about by agents or employees of the railway companies, it can, nevertheless, be conceded that a sufficient number of acts of lawlessness in various parts of the country can be proven to make it desirable to utilize any lawful power of government in a lawful way to prevent such acts."

The attorneys for the defendants argued that the appropriate and the only lawful method of procedure against criminal acts was by criminal prosecution in the courts of law. However, assuming that the court would hold, as other courts of equity have held, that such acts could be enjoined they stated that they would not oppose the exertion of the power of the court to prevent such unlawful acts.

The defendants now desire to reiterate the position thus early taken and to express by their present instructions to their attorneys their consistent policy not to oppose the exercise of any lawful power to restrain and prevent lawlessness; although maintaining that it is unlawful to issue injunctions to prevent the commission of crimes because crimes must be prosecuted in the courts of law where the constitutional right of trial by jury is preserved.

(3) The bill of complaint seeks a permanent injunction against activities of the defendants in support of a strike inaugurated July 1, 1922, which was a nation-wide strike involving practically all the railroads. This nation-wide strike no longer exists.

(a) The defendants have stated under oath in their answer that at all times since August 2, 1922, the striking employees have been ready and willing to resume work under the wages and working conditions established by the Railroad Labor Board and ready and willing to return to work under the terms proposed by the President of the United States; and that since that date the employees have been prevented from returning to work by the concerted action of railroad managements that have conspired to deprive the employees of their

legal rights, and for this purpose maintained a lockout against them.

(b) The defendants in their answer have shown that on September 13, 1922, by action of the General Conference Committee of the employees, settlements of the strike (under negotiation before the filing of the Government Bill) were consummated with a large number of the railroads; that the conduct of a nation-wide strike then terminated and each system federation of employees assumed complete control of, and responsibility for, either settling or continuing its controversy with the management of its railroad system.

(c) At the date of this letter and, therefore, prior to the commencement of the hearing in the matter of a permanent injunction, the situation is that the strike has terminated on 233 railroads operating approximately 190,000 miles, and that a strike or lockout condition remains only in connection with some 67 railroad lines operating approximately 70,000 miles. Notable in this latter group of railroad lines is the Pennsylvania system, against which a strike was inaugurated by the shop craft employees of that system, solely because the Pennsylvania Railroad had refused to permit the employees to select their own representatives, in accordance with the ruling of the Railroad Labor Board, which ruling has been upheld by the United States Supreme Court. On this railroad the employees through their system federation have offered to resume work whenever the road will comply with the ruling of the Labor Board. Also this list includes the Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic, the Missouri and North Arkansas, and the Western Maryland, against which strikes were declared prior to July 1, 1922, and solely because these roads refused to put in force the wages and working conditions fixed by the Labor Board.

(d) It is a matter of common knowledge that the United States District Courts at Chicago, and elsewhere, have issued and are enforcing injunctions in suits instituted prior to the commencement of the Government suit, which afford ample protection against unlawful interferences with the operations of those railroads whereon a strike or lockout condition remains at this date.

(4) The defendants have been advised by you as their attorneys that the right to a permanent injunction in a case of this character "must be determined as of the time of the hearing," according to the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of Duplex Printing Press Company vs. Deering, 254 U. S. 443, 464, and in many other cases. Therefore, they understand that, even though the defendants are not represented upon the hearing, the court will require the complainant to prove that the conditions existing May 2, 1923, justify the issuance of the permanent injunction which is sought in the bill of complaint.

(5) In view of the considerations hereto-

fore set forth, the defendants feel that they are unable to justify the heavy cost of any further presentation of a defense in this proceeding. It is the apparent purpose of the Government, as shown by the depositions already taken, to seek a permanent injunction on the basis of evidence of strike conditions and effects which no longer exist. The disappearance of those conditions and effects is shown by the statement issued by the American Railway Association, representing every road in the United States, on April 5, 1923, that, "the railroads have between July 1, 1922, and March 17, 1923—a period of 37 weeks—handled the greatest volume of traffic ever transported during any corresponding period in the history of the country."

If the District Court should hold that evidence of conditions in the year 1922 is not competent or relevant to prove a right to a permanent injunction sought in a hearing beginning May 2, 1923, it is quite apparent that the Government's attorneys will be unable to support their demand for a permanent injunction. If, on the other hand, such evidence should be admitted, the defendants will be required either to rely on its irrelevance and make no defense, or else to assume the intolerable burden of combating evidence produced from all parts of the United States through the combined efforts of governmental and railroad officials. It would be necessary to bring in hundreds of railroad employees who are now working in relations of harmony with various railroad managements, to revive controversies which should be forgotten and re-create antagonisms which have been allayed—all to the detriment of the employees and of the public interest in the efficient operation of the roads. Furthermore, it is useless for the men who labor to attempt to match purses with the railroads and the Government. It is indeed in the public interest that we should make unnecessary any further expenditures of public money to bring to a conclusion a contest over dead issues.

If we assume that a decree might be obtained by the Government granting a permanent injunction in a case fought to the bitter end by the railway employees and that the defendants should then appeal to the United States Supreme Court, a victory there, in all probability, would not take one of two forms: Either the court would hold that the case was a "moot case"—that is, that it presented no live issues, but only abstract questions which the court would refuse to decide—or else, if the court reversed the decision of the District Court, it would appear inevitable that on a rehearing the District Court would rule that the case had become a "moot case." Thus, all that the defendants may anticipate as the successful result of a long and extensive litigation is a barren victory.

Under all these circumstances, we feel that we are not only justified, but that it

is our duty to the workers whom we represent and whose interests it is our obligation to safeguard, to cease the expenditure of further time and money in a futile litigation over dead issues. We have, therefore, directed you as our attorneys to withdraw from the further representation of any of the defendants in this case whose representation has been authorized through us, which includes all the named defendants, and we submit the interests of the defendants without further legal representation to the conscience of the court.

Very truly yours,

B. M. JEWELL,

President, Railway Employees' Department,
American Federation of Labor.

J. F. McGRATH,

Vice-President, Railway Employees' Dept.,
American Federation of Labor.

JOHN SCOTT,

Secretary-Treasurer, Railway Employees'
Dept., American Federation of Labor.

WM. H. JOHNSTON,

International President, International Association of Machinists.

E. C. DAVISON,

International Secretary-Treasurer, International Association of Machinists.

J. W. KLINE,

General President, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers.

J. A. FRANKLIN,

International President, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America.

J. J. HYNES,

International President, Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance.

JAS. P. NOONAN,

International President, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

MARTIN F. RYAN.

General President, Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America.

HOW CAN WE CURB THIS POWER?

By JOHN R. FORD, Justice, New York State Supreme Court.

Back in the time of Jefferson that farsighted statesman discovered the germs of the noxious growth now threatening our democracy with utter destruction. He said:

"It has long been my opinion and I have never shrunk from its expression, that the germ of dissolution of our Federal government is in the judiciary—the irresponsible body working like gravity, by day and by night, gaining a little today and gaining a little tomorrow, and advancing its noiseless step like a thief over the field of jurisdiction until all shall be usurped."

What is the common sense way to curb

the powers of the court and to restore democracy?

As to the usurped power to annul acts of the legislature, that has so grown into the Federal and State systems of government that it is perhaps best to attempt to limit, instead of to destroy it. I would do that by amending the Federal and State constitutions so that after any court has declared a legislative act unconstitutional, its reenactment by a legislature, elected after the court decree, should replace it upon the statute books in full force and effect and immune from further judicial attack.

UNITED SHOP CRAFTS EDUCATIONAL AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETY MILWAUKEE, WIS.

During the recent railroad strike the wives and mothers of the men took an active part, and from which has been organized a wonderful society of the mothers, wives, daughters and sisters of organized labor.

This society is known as the United Shop Crafts Educational and Benevolent Society.

Our intention is to teach the women of organized labor the need of unionism, also to care for the families of men on strike or in times of sickness or in financial troubles.

The ladies of the United Shop Crafts invite the women of organized labor to join us in this wonderful work, that you may learn why the women and men should organize and become as one body to uphold the standard of living which belongs to each and every human being.

We must guard against all infringements on our standard of living, as well as our

superiors (Big Business), that they may know we can stand for our rights.

We not only consist of railroad shop crafts but contract shops also, as we know we all can learn a lot by organizing and studying the best way to help in times of strikes.

In unity there is prosperity; to stand divided, there is nothing for us but suffering.

Let us join the ranks and know where we stand and help one another in this world of struggle.

We have a Charter, a Constitution and By-Laws and a full quota of Officers, which consists of a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Financial Secretary, Treasurer, Conductress and Picket.

MRS. SARAH H. MCINTOSH.

221 Greenbush Street,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

MINUTES OF MEETING OF INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Regular meeting of the Council called to order at 9 a. m., Monday, March 5, 1923, Chairman F. J. McNulty presiding. Members present: F. Swor, G. W. Whitford, J. L. McBride, E. Nothnagel, M. J. Boyle, C. F. Oliver, F. L. Kelley, and M. P. Gordan.

Chairman appointed J. L. McBride and C. F. Oliver as Audit Committee.

Request received from Local Union 141, Wheeling, W. Va., for remission of per capita. Investigation showed the local had been locked out since early in 1921; had not received strike benefits; and had financed its difficulty from local resources, and request for remission was the first assistance asked of the International, other than for the services of an International officer. In view of these circumstances, it was moved and seconded that Local Union 141 be granted three months' remission of per capita tax. (Motion carried.)

Request of Local Union 20, New York, N. Y., for three months' remission of per capita tax, was presented, and it was moved and seconded that the request be denied. (Motion carried.)

Request of Local Union 20, New York, N. Y., that the International organization pay the salary of a Business Agent, was presented. Moved and seconded that the request be denied. (Motion carried.)

Letters from various local unions, associations and members, protesting against the acceptance of the resignation of former International Treasurer Hogan, received and considered. Moved and seconded that communications be received, placed on file, and the secretary be instructed to answer same and outline the Council's position relative to the subject matter. (Motion carried.)

The case of William A. Hogan, former Treasurer, was taken up, and all obtainable facts pertaining thereto were carefully examined and considered by the Council. The following resolution relative to this matter was presented and unanimously adopted by the Council:

Whereas Wm. A. Hogan, former Treasurer of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and former Financial Secretary of Local Union No. 3, of New York City, an affiliated unit of said Brotherhood, was prosecuted for and convicted of grand larceny of the Local Union's funds in the City and State of New York; and

Whereas the books and accounts of the said Wm. A. Hogan were audited by several sets of certified public accountants, including those employed by the prosecuting attorney prior to his conviction, the results of these examinations showing that no shortage existed; and

Whereas subsequent to his conviction, another examination was conducted by certified public accountants engaged by a special finance committee of Local Union No. 3, the results of which confirmed the examinations previously made that no shortage existed, but that there was actually an overage in favor of Wm. A. Hogan, of at least \$105.00; and

Whereas the said Wm. A. Hogan had been, prior to July 1, 1922, for many years Financial Secretary of L. U. No. 3, and had been for thirteen years continuously Treasurer of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Work-

ers, handling great sums of money not only of the Brotherhood and his Local Union but also of many individuals, without loss either to the Brotherhood, to his Local Union, or to any individual, facts demonstrating his efficiency, integrity, and unquestionable honesty; and

Whereas Local Union No. 3 did not appear as complainant or in any manner initiate or assist in his prosecution, but on the contrary did, by vote at regular meeting, appropriate money for the defense of Wm. A. Hogan, and did, after charges were made and audits completed, declare by unanimous vote, its confidence in the same Wm. A. Hogan; and

Whereas after careful and most minute investigation of the entire proceedings, beginning with the investigation conducted by the Lockwood Committee, and including the trial which resulted in his conviction, we are convinced he was a victim of persecution on the part of those who had certain ulterior objectives to attain; therefore be it

Resolved, That the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, through its International Executive Council in regular session assembled, does hereby endorse the action of Local Union No. 3, and affirm our fullest confidence in the honesty and integrity of our former Treasurer, Wm. A. Hogan, and his innocence of the offense of which he has been convicted; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary transmit a copy of this resolution to the Governor of the State of New York, and respectfully petition him to exercise his prerogative of executive clemency and pardon the said Wm. A. Hogan, to the end, that simple justice may be done; and be it further

Resolved, That the officers of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers shall stand instructed to take such action as they consider best calculated to give the facts in the case the greatest possible publicity, in order that the erroneous stain upon the heretofore untarnished name and character of Wm. A. Hogan shall be removed.

Mr. Paul J. Smith and Mr. Hoyt, representing the American Federation of Labor, appeared before the Council in accordance with the action of the A. F. of L. Convention page 354 of their printed proceedings, requesting the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers to meet its obligations as per the above action.

Moved and seconded that the International Treasurer be instructed to pay to the A. F. of L. the sum of One Hundred Dollars (\$100) per month, for three months, and if the financial condition of our organization at that time warrants it, he be further instructed to continue those payments for an additional three months. (Motion carried.)

A committee from Telephone Operators' Local Union No. 1A, Boston, Mass., composed of Miss Annie Malloy, Miss May Maher and Miss May Matthews, explained their situation, appealing for some action from the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Miss Julia O'Connor, President of the Telephone Operators' Department, appeared also and explained the situation as it exists.

Moved and seconded, that the position of International President J. P. Noonan be sustained, which is as follows: Under the laws of the I. B. E. W. and the Department, the I. B. E. W. officials have no legal right to interfere in matters affecting the Opera-

tors; Department having complete autonomy. Department President has full authority under Department laws, to revoke charters of any Operators' local Union that refuses to comply with Department laws. (Motion carried.)

Appeal from Local Union No. 176, Joliet, Ill., for strike benefits during their lockout, was presented. Moved and seconded, that inasmuch as L. U. No. 176 has not complied with the Constitution governing our difficulty benefits, that their request be denied. (Motion carried.)

Audit Committee reported, and it was moved and seconded, that the committee's report be adopted as read. (Motion carried.)

The conditions brought about by the secession movement among the telephone men in Boston and New England were brought to the attention of the Council by Member F. L. Kelley, requesting that the Chairman of the Council be sent to Boston in the interest of the Brotherhood. Council gave full consideration to the situation; reviewed the past and present efforts made to meet the situation; and it was shown by the investigation that many interested locals were not complying with Constitution, by failing to meet their financial obligations to the International organization. It was therefore

Moved and seconded, that as soon as the local unions interested discharge their financial obligations and observe the laws of the Brotherhood, the International President stand instructed to comply with the request, and send the Chairman of the Council to give the matter attention and render every possible assistance to the members of the organization. (Motion carried.)

President James O'Connell, of the Metal Trades Department, American Federation of Labor, appeared before the Council; gave a review of the activities of the Department; and outlined the many discouraging obstacles that the organizations affiliated with the Department were endeavoring to meet and overcome. The Council reviewed the work handled by correspondence during the past year, and reaffirmed their actions concerning same.

The Council received report from the International officers concerning the proposed organizing campaign. This matter received the fullest and most thoughtful consideration of the Council, and recommendations and suggestions pertaining thereto were given to the International officers.

The Council received and reviewed the first annual report of the Electrical Workers' Benefit Association, and was gratified to find such a splendid showing had been made during the first year of the insurance feature. The Council is firmly of the belief that the insurance feature of the organization's activities represents one of the most progressive and beneficial steps ever taken by the organized Electrical Workers of North America.

After disposing of other routine matters, and reviewing matters handled by correspondence since last meeting, there being no further business, the Council adjourned, to meet in August, unless specially called.

F. J. McNULTY,
Chairman.

M. P. GORDAN,
Secretary.

CIVILIZATION IN NON-UNIONIZED TERRITORY

By NORMAN THOMAS

If the wise old Greek who said that he did not care who made his country's laws if he could write its songs had lived in this modern age of jazz, he would have modified his statement. He would have said: "I care not who writes my country's laws, so long as I write the Saturday Evening Post." It is not merely the circulation of the Post that counts, but its authority among thousands of Americans who when they think on public affairs at all are apt to think very much as some article in The Post has instructed them.

All of which is a preface to introducing the Post's expert Albert W. Atwood as witness in the case of labor against company owned towns. He is writing about mining towns in Arizona in the Saturday Evening Post, March 24:

It is not the function of this article to discuss the closed or open shop, the activities of unions, union recognition, or any such subject. * * * But once granting the copper industry's policy of non-recognition, much of the criticism of the company town and its institutions falls to the ground, for they are the

only institutions the companies can employ under the circumstances.

It is said the companies employ guards, detectives, spies and gunmen, and that people who are not liked are quickly railroaded out of town. Now, it must be recognized that the copper companies are determined not only against union recognition, but against strikes, and their towns are run absolutely on that basis. The guards and detectives are used against organizers, strikers, and anyone the company considers an agitator. Except, perhaps, during the mob hysteria of big strikes, it would be hard to point to anyone run out of these towns, except for good cause, who was not agitating for either union recognition or a strike.

These are precious words, men and brethren, for those who love American liberties. How great is the beneficence of the employers! If you want to sell Mennen's shaving cream or Camel cigarettes, you are perfectly free to go into their towns, and so long as you don't drink too much of the local hootch, you can look any company guard in the face. But suppose instead of selling talcum powder you have ideas that you want to impart to your fellow workers. Well, that's another matter.

If Americans really loved liberty they would have cried out against such a travesty of that democracy for which our nation was alleged to have fought. They did not cry out because Mr. Atwood is right. "Once granting the copper industry's policy of non-recognition" company towns and company guards are logical and free speech a luxury, not a right. Admit that absentee owners, many of whom never saw a copper mine—and for copper read coal or iron or anything else that you please—have complete ownership over that which they did not make and which all society needs; admit that these absentee owners are not obliged to bargain collectively with their employees or to give their employees even such moderate voice in industry as unionization would assure them, and the tyranny and oppression of company towns and company guards follow as a matter of course.

Mr. Atwood's confession as to the autocracy to which non-recognition of unions leads is in refreshing contrast to the bunk of the open shop movement with its talk of liberty. How that "liberty" works I was reminded the other day in Pittsburgh, when a lawyer told me a conversation he had overheard in a train in the non-unionized coal regions. A mine superintendent was boasting how he had conducted strip operations during the coal strike. He said, "I just got ten coal and iron police and one squire (justice of the peace) and paid them each \$10 a day. I had the guns and the law, and any agitators that came around, we ran out." The boast is characteristic of conditions in non-unionized territory. It is a denial of freedom scarcely less complete than chattel slavery. That denial of freedom has always characterized our industrial civilization, ex-

cept when labor was strong enough to organize and force some measure of justice from bosses and absentee owners. So long as anybody believes that freedom matters, the condition that Mr. Atwood discusses so calmly is intolerable.

Freedom for the working class can only be attained at the price of organization. Mr. Atwood himself confesses in the article to which I have referred that improvements in company towns in Arizona have come only after labor strikes and disturbances.

The first step in dealing with this problem of the autocracy of the absentee owner is labor organization, but it is not the last. After a while intelligent workers are bound to ask: What have these men who own the coal, the iron, the copper, ever done to deserve profits which enable them to live at ease in pleasant places of the earth while we live in huts and toil in the darkness and danger of great pits and holes in the earth? Did they make the natural resources which are the heritage of mankind? Is it their brains or lack of brains which is responsible for the waste and ugliness of our industrial processes? Why may not engineers and workers serve society rather than absentee owners? These are questions which are becoming more and more insistent. They will never be settled until they are settled right. To settle them requires more than a verbal formula. It requires a reasonable plan, organization, and intelligence. But it is a fair prophesy that in the end the settlement will come along the lines of social ownership of these natural resources with democratic administration of the processes by which they are made available to society. On that basis we may build a finer civilization than the autocracy of company towns.

ANOTHER PROTECTION FOR HUMANITY GOES DOWN BY DECREE OF U. S. SUPREME COURT!

"Unconstitutional." Fatal word, has been written across the Minimum Wage for Women law in the District of Columbia—and by implication across the similar laws in fourteen states.

Justice Sutherland writes the majority opinion. Buying labor of women is like buying flour and soap and rump roast.

When the Clayton law says that "the labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce" it doesn't mean anything to Justice Sutherland.

Employers must be free to buy the labor of women in a free market, so to speak. There must be no "price fixing."

Is "price fixing" and "rate fixing" which is another form of price fixing, to be killed by this route? Will railroads now ask that governmental authority to fix prices of transportation be rescinded as unconstitutional? We shall see; and we have seen stranger things come to pass.

But what of the women wage earners? What next?

The fundamental, effective, non-repealable proposition is trade union organization.

It may be possible to find a way of writing a law that will overcome objection in the Supreme Court five to three decision, but the lasting thing is trade union organization and collective bargaining and joint agreement between workers and employers. That must be the solution in the end and the sooner a beginning is made the better.

That it would have been as easy for the court to have decided for the law as against it is amply proven by the dissenting opinions. It wasn't so much the law itself, the constitution itself, as it was the views of the law and the constitution held by Justice Sutherland. Justice Taft found strong arguments for the law; and he is at least as good a lawyer as Sutherland.

But so it goes—so it was in the child labor case; so it has been in many other cases.

Five to four and a law is made or unmade. In this case it was five to three, Justice

Brandeis not sitting. He had been employed as counsel in the Oregon minimum wage case. He would have voted for the law. In effect it was five to four, as usual.

The American people are beginning to feel strongly that they are confronted by a problem that demands some deep-digging remedy.

THE CONTINUING RAILWAY SHOPMEN'S STRIKE

It has doubtless been generally assumed that the shopmen's strike of last summer was terminated on all of the roads with the signing of the Baltimore agreement. As a matter of fact only a little more than half of the roads have settled with the shopmen in accordance with the terms of that agreement and it is estimated that nearly half of the shopmen who struck on July 1, eight months ago, are still out. On the Eastern roads alone which have not accepted the terms of the agreement (Delaware, Lackawanna and Western; Delaware and Hudson; Ontario and Western; Central of New Jersey; Lehigh Valley; Boston and Maine; New York, New Haven and Hartford; and the Pennsylvania), the group known as the "Eastern coal carrying roads," approximately 61,500 shopmen are still on strike out of a total of about 63,400 who went out on July 1. This situation obtains in other centers where the roads have declined the terms of the Baltimore agreement.

Deterioration of railroad equipment, slow and poor transportation both of passengers and freight and long delays in the delivery of necessities, such as coal, are the results of this situation. A significant indication of this is given in a table presented in the Congressional Record for February 26, 1923, (p. 4677), based on reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission showing among other things the number of locomotives inspected, the number and per cent found defective from January 1 to June 30, 1922 (the period prior to the strike), from July 1 to November 30 (the first five months of the strike), and from December 1, 1922, to February 26, 1923. For six of the roads of the Eastern group referred to above which have not accepted the Baltimore agreement the facts are shown in the following table, based on the one cited above:

	Per cent inspected found defective
Boston and Maine—	
January 1 to June 30.....	26
July 1 to November 30.....	60
December 1 to February 26.....	70
Central R. R. of New Jersey—	
January 1 to June 30.....	58
July 1 to November 30.....	72
December 1 to February 26.....	86
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western—	
January 1 to June 30.....	11
July 1 to November 30.....	66
December 1 to February 26.....	70
Lehigh Valley—	
January 1 to June 30.....	44
July 1 to November 30.....	72
December 1 to February 26.....	70
New York, New Haven and Hartford—	
January 1 to June 30.....	31
July 1 to November 30.....	69
December 1 to February 26.....	79
Pennsylvania—	
January 1 to June 30.....	56
July 1 to November 30.....	74
December 1 to February 26.....	82

Conditions due to the failure to settle the strike have become serious enough in Colorado to cause Governor William E. Sweet to serve notice on the railroads of that state that they must furnish "adequate and continuous service" or take the consequences. The governor's statement as quoted by the Denver Post said: "Reasonable service has not been given by the railroads, and the situation has become so unbearable that facts concerning the failure of our railroads to discharge their obligations to the public should be the subject of official investigation and action." The Denver Post goes on to say: "The governor intimates that if the railroads do not take steps immediately to remedy the situation they may face revocation of their franchises. Numerous instances are cited where the railroads have failed to furnish cars, resulting in a loss to farmers, stockmen, fruit growers, miners and merchants. It is intimated that if the railroads are unable to furnish service in any other manner the governor may force them to take their striking shopmen back in order that their equipment may be kept in shape."

The strike has lasted so long that the shopmen have come to the end of their resources and the winter has brought hardships and suffering. A committee has been formed in New York with offices at 1130 Fifth Avenue of which Rev. Richard W. Hogue is treasurer, to assist financially the men still on strike and to take steps to bring about a settlement in accordance with the Baltimore agreement on the roads which have thus far been unwilling to accept its terms.—Commission on the Church and Social Service.

THERE WAS A MAN IN OUR TOWN

By Otto Dean

(With apologies to Mother Goose.)

There was a man in our town,
And he was wondrous wise;
He ran a strictly closed shop
Of quite substantial size.

His men were all contented,
They knew their business, see!
They kept his shop a humming
And all went merrily.

His jobs were all A-No. 1,
His profits fair and sure,
An open-shop guy came along
And fed him bull manure.

He got so interested in
This open-shopper's tale,
He went and joined the open shop
And lost all his kale.

But when he saw his kale was gone,
With all his might and main,
He signed up with the Union
And got it back again.

**LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS UP TO
AND INCLUDING THE 10TH OF
APRIL**

L. U.	NUMBERS		L. U.	NUMBERS		L. U.	NUMBERS	
2	185199	185404	98	227251	227290	202	330751	336823
3	5229	6842	99	129398	129486	202	60925	61142
4	347411	347603	101	329308	329337	202	79291	79500
5	346641	347184	102	132480	132691	205	80798	80820
6	215023	215250	103	333001	334690	207	604187	604198
6	222001	222010	103	121471	121500	209	222792	222820
7	302245	303445	104	348751	349087	210	137864	137894
8a	327959	328020	104	102301	103500	211	337527	337610
9	169281	169500	104	349501	349600	212	317891	318145
9	272251	272940	106	47368	47400	213	81230	81398
10	99177	99200	107	461647	461657	214	236313	236357
12	205521	205550	108	392657	392684	215	908899	908911
13	507140	507158	109	648273	648290	218	160232	160273
14	308254	308274	110	262548	262643	219	455384	455396
15	810649	810659	111	912581	912596	224	319751	319809
16	622213	622262	112	61681	61678	225	986716	986718
17	182311	182710	113	202573	202603	226	774062	774085
18	142771	142893	116	379499	379500	227	199878	199893
20	128501	128600	116	264001	264043	229	200436	200445
21	322542	322547	117	83745	83761	230	590116	590171
22	213046	213147	119	359650	359653	231	193	211
26	343703	344044	120	634212	634226	232	610819	610844
27	453390	453409	122	142171	142235	233	599446	599449
28	511517	512020	124	261001	261194	234	729072	
30	400201	400222	124	188154	188250	235	616668	616670
31	316616	316651	125	212901	213000	236	277691	277705
32	405176	405198	125	237001	237510	237	608821	608840
33	833344	833364	127	87929	87949	238	582293	58325
34	565930	565974	129	591911	591923	239	352676	352689
35	91839	92067	130	211533	211810	240	892064	892070
36	150696	150700	133	6646	6662	241	620435	620454
37	199324	199369	134	192751	193500	243	560025	560032
38	338592	338743	134	192001	192750	245	315271	315360
41	345896	346054	134	18439	18750	246	67944	67980
42	403235	403253	134	194251	194724	247	228246	228280
44	409092	409116	134	193501	193793	250	212465	212506
45	595947	595950	134	20886	21000	252	213772	213786
45	87001	87012	134	195751	196032	254	74490	74554
46	535698	535830	134	191251	192000	255	201069	201087
47	598187	598194	134	190501	191250	258	607742	607755
48	180751	180920	135	615031	615040	259	330764	330836
50	526828	526868	136	350967	351000	260	74045	74066
51	89101	89130	137	559287	559292	262	226401	226413
53	25966	26010	140	74774	74871	263	48450	48468
54	75338	75359	141	350251	350282	266	97074	97082
55	571738	571767	142	457046	457088	267	115605	115623
56	738068	738073	143	222506	222528	268	56935	56944
57	173381	173595	146	223157	223160	269	59341	59400
58	219161	219370	148	53741	53746	271	135961	136032
59	207081	207223	150	8594	8611	275	851139	851148
60	29661	29756	151	81841	81991	276	387913	387929
62	566682	566718	152	517151	517165	277	612733	612750
64	541860	541875	153	54418	54439	277	309001	309006
65	172471	172500	154	846458	846467	285	929268	929282
65	303751	303910	156	84346	84365	286	215259	215277
66	166377	166500	159	183186	183218	288	226555	226588
67	98251	98286	163	30261	30392	290	691734	691739
67	517161	517191	166	328763		291	33970	33986
68	188636	188656	169	136099	136114	292	135576	135750
69	650621	650640	173	853479	853496	292	210001	210160
72	110297	110313	176	176342	176362	294	712331	712345
73	167369	167425	178	379776	379792	298	50576	50597
74	515184	515240	179	305255	305262	300	46632	46665
75	73327	73336	180	270001	270026	301	608306	608312
76	116351	116949	180	373493	373500	302	121115	121118
78	232031	232038	181	325721	325771	303	309677	309679
79	131654	131723	182	162732	162750	304	280634	280640
80	498464		182	258751	258870	305	619868	619894
81	108487	108559	183	118698	118713	307	248605	248638
82	187128	187230	184	295317	295320	308	74201	74230
83	230827	231702	185	32433	32455	310	130986	131098
84	328921	329160	187	267851	267868	312	292526	292558
86	310711	310891	188	55028	55040	318	450361	450398
88	75011	75027	192	309794	309863	320	613095	613098
90	76527	76573	193	82905	82925	321	223064	223078
93	896233	896240	195	208006	208102	322	423991	424004
95	889268	889278	196	633380	633403	323	487884	487893
96	111750	111750	197	845108	845124	325	587538	587617
96	345001	345049	200	134684	134750	328	597415	597429
98	553661	554250	201	602984	602997	330	187615	187629

L. U.	NUMBERS		L. U.	NUMBERS		L. U.	NUMBERS	
332	141201	141232	492	407825	407892	691	89401	89451
333	113761	113882	493	58011	58040	694	77544	77669
334	620779	620850	500	81189	81320	695	45713	45748
334	276751	276759	501	172571	172746	696	478288	478323
335	451626	451635	503	301516	301548	697	585701	585750
337	429565	429580	506	95013	95016	697	86401	86405
339	522312		508	8245	8250	698	381787	381791
340	268501	268507	508	352201	352204	701	52262	52285
340	572893	573000	510	617313	617314	702	206286	206418
341	926859	926870	515	630720	630740	703	235508	235567
343	353564	353573	517	291823	291859	704	63723	63741
345	576591	576599	520	310310	310326	706	282621	282630
345	827401	827420	521	29912	29920	707	306751	306764
347	171470	171553	522	315997	316070	707	890394	890400
349	77776	77813	526	220180	220187	710	287577	287588
350	518906	518914	527	360368	360381	711	164474	164622
352	137533	137556	528	503649	503667	712	567890	567904
353	541176	54200	532	742044	742063	715	37734	37761
354	83208	83236	533	537447	537452	716	98059	98237
358	224022	224041	535	258528	258561	717	78901	78907
361	633359	633364	536	291060	291117	717	561632	561750
367	616325	616312	538	762130	762150	717	562156	562302
368	849768	849783	538	282001	282004	719	318109	318133
369	257251	257330	540	141446	141470	720	435503	435519
371	846435	846444	545	602725	602728	722	263369	263379
372	574744	574773	549	113116	113130	723	240769	240849
376	302877	302888	552	894566	894590	729	14369	14370
377	112064	112108	556	90782	90785	732	466223	466258
382	191770	191809	558	220212	220237	733	408306	408323
383	739600	739640	560	500618	500651	734	323392	323424
385	49053	49057	563	20505	20509	735	554310	554320
388	288761	288765	567	115061	115105	740	57036	57037
389	374571	374577	569	184161	184261	741	428125	428132
390	134535	134541	570	505543	505545	744	46334	46338
391	144474	144485	571	599086	599089	751	621226	621230
393	731200	731207	574	371775	371799	752	455002	455009
394	388628	388642	578	85815	85939	753	164981	164990
396	531613	531628	580	449176	449180	755	351322	351342
397	320285	320307	583	626484	626515	756	436880	436906
400	489768	489795	584	205180	205465	757	633757	633769
402	291784	291849	587	597632	597648	758	196151	196155
405	140347	140367	588	565000	565036	760	194467	194470
406	666275	666279	589	114800	114801	763	72428	72450
411	391974	392009	590	741083		767	62745	62750
413	16431	16460	591	63141	63172	770	61901	61914
415	310616	310623	592	93609	93638	771	330020	330026
416	606898	606902	593	262964	262973	774	472745	472801
418	259543	259587	594	246751	246775	776	390279	390317
422	404300	404303	595	199319	199458	786	594341	594353
423	604967	604991	596	52027	52045	791	101136	101250
424	354553	354578	599	329428	329433	791	270751	270759
426	484247	484268	601	93208	93225	793	358139	358162
427	602483	602489	602	726514	726519	794	625677	625720
428	616401	616413	608	456211	456230	795	234751	234779
429	51425	51438	609	491721	491726	795	314059	315000
430	612062	612072	610	613999	614011	796	217952	217957
432	672146	672151	611	646236	646243	797	617910	
434	601133	601139	613	98151	98170	798	572636	572648
435	566821	566847	617	548678	548698	802	732217	732229
440	659359	659369	619	426902	426917	803	743399	743400
441	489418	489430	620	473285	473295	803	331501	331506
442	633602	633613	622	584341	584353	809	651297	651314
443	76230	76246	623	142235	142259	811	319152	319165
444	298046	298066	625	543087	543093	812	549992	550005
445	513561	513581	628	405091	405093	814	424811	424816
446	608121	608140	629	525433	525452	817	326566	326618
449	346765	346778	630	353101	353108	819	306435	306443
452	76815	76831	630	833099	833100	823	924739	924743
454	140901	140929	631	324517	324556	824	305009	305012
456	94646	94659	636	617694	617708	829	95322	95331
457	759487	759488	641	85535	85580	834	106728	106764
458	9275	9292	642	577026	577051	839	840494	840500
460	568073	568083	646	820136	820147	840	524542	524563
461	175605	175615	648	394208	394227	842	131034	
465	327678	327750	649	573357	573388	847	582310	
465	265501	265540	654	89191	89206	853	502297	502306
466	311395	311437	659	887275	887293	855	831870	831890
468	295501	295521	660	43812	43836	858	529702	529725
470	56144	56157	661	296037	296053	860	550224	550259
471	835542	835557	663	342817	342818	862	324838	324878
473	225356	225364	664	32961	32983	863	612305	612321
476	181190	181196	666	558405	558448	864	400593	400620
477	139991	140011	668	26396	26412	865	31795	31830
479	49272	49282	670	805555	805561	867	219399	219402
481	218379	218570	675	199652	199690	868	217501	217821
482	165213	165250	677	372407	372423	869	52892	52917
483	518419	518430	680	606500	606501	870	126869	126903
485	95006	95083	685	47832	47854	873	279549	279556
487	594591	594604	686	78011	78020	874	645175	645195
488	506745	506782	688	98802	98811	875	62462	62481
490	80411	80420				882	599463	599464

L. U.	NUMBERS
884	136487
885	138808
886	75888
888	433047
890	72061
891	660144
892	305309
897	249535
899	197580
902	362101
902	1499
905	285970
910	177326
914	67025
924	36759
931	862164
936	220788
937	51166
938	113486
944	512794
953	577885
956	53224
958	594880
963	742380
967	70457
972	603528
973	516295
974	754724
975	403939
978	756271
986	49536
994	622458
995	96836
996	775419
997	265454
1002	25124
1008	163766
1012	416783
1014	515577
1016	960074
1021	625457
1024	73821
1025	578591
1028	269995
1031	57748
1033	154919
1037	582591
1039	606845
1042	443842
1045	299667
1054	452211
1055	330259
1058	63961
1066	436496
1086	321001
1087	709903
1091	163530
1099	281032
1101	722441
1116	735629
1122	740463
1134	278948
1139	624825
1141	79846
1144	324046
1145	311539
1147	133579

MISSING

3	6714.
12	205501-520.
27	453396.
53	25926-25965.
57	173471-491.
	544-578, 580-594.
59	207202-204.
	211-218, 220.
68	188631-635.
80	498456-463.
82	187146-148.
96	345045-047.
99	129457-485.
104	102306, 415, 788-790.
127	845107.
493	542.
206	209.

L. U.	NUMBERS
143	222505.
169	136111-112.
180	373467-492.
202	79201-79290.
303	309676.
322	423900.
325	587531-537.
385	49052.
396	531591-612.
402	291782-783.
411	392004-005.
501	172566-570.
536	291112-115.
590	741078-082.
609	491725.
619	426906, 914-916.
654	89201-89205.
717	78904-78905.
753	164929-980.
776	390283.
795	234777.
802	732224-225.
858	529703-704, 762-764.
867	219398.
936	220796-798.
996	775420-421.
1025	578552-590.
1033	154921-925.

VOID

3	4137, 4501, 5111.
5	346701, 816.
7	303275, 338, 383, 863.
9	272342, 526, 560.
17	182321.
20	128578.
28	511532, 928, 933.
30	400213.
33	833359.
46	535828.
48	180876.
58	219164, 283.
59	207174.
60	29703.
65	303751, 802.
66	166490, 497.
73	167371.
83	231616, 683, 694-695.
90	76529, 76531.
95	889278.
98	553696, 815.
99	129412.
101	329334.
104	348940, 945, 102359.
	600, 659, 808, 834, 997,
	103096, 423, 476.
124	261074.
125	212933, 944, 237243,
	338, 364, 503.
129	591903.
142	457054.
150	8595.
151	81937.
156	84349.
185	32428, 32434.
201	602986.
202	61001, 61046-61047,
	61052, 61093, 61137,
	79333-79335, 79339-
	79340, 79408.
207	604197.
211	337591.
214	236343.
218	160262.
219	455395.
237	608839-840.
239	352681-682.
245	315306.
250	412492.
262	226406.
271	135973, 999, 136025,
	031.
292	135578-600, 210011-020.
305	619865-866.

L. U.	NUMBERS
325	587551-564-586, 593, 610.
337	429577.
369	257251-254, 320.
376	302868, 874.
400	489774.
415	310616.
426	484262.
440	659368.
441	489424-425.
465	327678, 748, 265510.
473	225359.
500	81189, 81209, 81255.
501	172658.
510	617313.
532	742053.
552	894570.
594	246771, 774.
636	617706-707.
659	887285-286.
668	26402.
675	199671, 678.
677	372422.
684	400606.
688	98797.
696	478296.
697	585722.
702	206342, 345.
704	63736.
711	164564.
723	240786.
741	428127.
744	46335.
760	194468.
774	472748.
776	390297-298.
797	617890.
865	31805.
902	362111.
953	577883, 895, 911.
994	622458-459.
997	265464.
1002	25127, 25138, 25153.
1025	578593.
1031	57789, 57798.

PREVIOUSLY LISTED
MISSING-RECEIVED

3	3849-4300, 4353-5208.
66	166375.
104	618626-629.
214	236276-311.
250	212457-463.
277	612710-731.
292	135561-570.
376	302868, 874.
571	599030.
619	426893-894, 898, 900.
688	98795-98800.
698	381780, 784-785.
751	621221-222.
758	196139-140.
797	617887-908.
855	851864-865.
858	529682-700.
936	220786.
944	512821-830.
1037	582551-589.

BLANK

60	29700.
82	187145.
337	429579-580.
369	475465, 495.
477	139993.
706	282626-630.
944	512821-830.

PREVIOUSLY LISTED
VOID, NOT VOID

500	575844.
-----	---------

Humanity progresses only as it learns how to cooperate. It sinks back toward barbarism whenever it resorts to the jungle law of conflict.

LOCAL UNION DIRECTORY

(l) Lineman. (t) Trimmers. (f) Fixture Hangers. (p) Powerhouse men. (b.o.) Bridge Operators. (p.o.) Picture Operators.
 (i) Insidemen. (c) Cranemen. (mt.) Maintenance. (t.o.) Telephone. Operators.
 (m) Mixed. (c.s.) Cable splicers. (s) Shopmen. (r.r.) Railroad Men.

L. U.	LOCATION	REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS	FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
(11)	St. Louis, Mo.	Walt O'Shea, 4848a Labadie Ave.	J. J. Hartman, 4318 N. 21st St.	3003 Olive St.; 2d, 4th Fridays.
(12)	St. Louis, Mo.	Ed. O'Keefe, 3000 Easton Ave.	Dan Knoll, 3000 Easton Ave.	3000 Easton Ave.; Fri.
(13)	New York, N. Y.	Geo. W. Whitford, 130 E. 16th	Chas. J. Reed, 130 E. 16th St.	245 E. 84th St.; Every Thurs., 8 to 11 p.m.
(m) 14	New Orleans, La.	W. Graham, 308 S. Cortez St.	H. Herkinder, 3033 Chippewa St.	822 Union St.; 2d, 4th Wed.
(15)	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Monte Getz, 307 Bigelow Blvd.	J. F. Manley, McGeeh Bldg.	607 Bigelow Rd.; Every Fri.
(16)	San Francisco	Jas. McKnight, 200 Guerrero St.	J. H. Clover, 200 Guerrero St.	Building Trades Temple; Every Wed.
(17)	Springfield, Mass.	W. T. Kavanaugh, 221 Summer	W. J. Kennedy, 19 Sanford St.	19 Sanford St.; Every Mon.
(18)	Toledo, O.	C. C. Tracy, 3207 Cambridge Ave.	Chas. C. Potts, 1055 Orchard St.	Labor Hall; Every Mon.
(18)	Boston, Mass.	Catherine M. Kelly, 34 Hecla St., Dorchester, Mass.	Emily R. Coleman, 1192 Boylston St., Chestnut Hill, Mass.	3 Boylston Pl.; 2d, 4th Mon.
(119)	Chicago, Ill.	Harry Slater, 2901 W. Monroe St.	L. M. Fee, 2901 W. Monroe St.	2901 W. Monroe St.; Every Fri.
(m) 10	Butler, Pa.	R. F. Knittle, 144 N. Main St.	R. E. Forsythe, 317 Elm St.	Un'd Lab. Convention Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m) 12	Pueblo, Colo.	H. J. Hutt, Box 70	Ed. Carlson, Box 70	Labor Temple; Every Thurs.
(m) 13	Dover, N. J.	Archibald Boyne, Box 278, Whar- ton, N. J.	Russell Pope, 17 West Blackwell St.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Fri.
(114)	Pittsburgh, Pa.	E. L. Huey, 130 Cassington Ave., N. S.	L. W. McClenahan, 3rd Floor, City Bldg., Ohio Federal St.	McGeah Bldg.; 1st Fri.
(115)	Jersey City, N. J.	R. A. McDonald, 87 Pallsade Ave.	A. M. Baxter, 532 Mercer St.	583 Summit Ave.; 1st, 3d Tues.
(116)	Evansville, Ind.	Frank Smith, 1506 W. Delaware	E. E. Hoskinson, 1227 S. 8th St.	315½ S. 1st St.; Every Sun.
(117)	Detroit, Mich.	Wm. McMahon, 274 E. High St.	Wm. Frost, 274 E. High St.	274 E. High St.; Every Thurs.
(118)	Los Angeles, Calif.	F. Bartholomew, Rm. 112, Labor Temple.	F. Bartholomew, Room 112, Labor Temple.	Labor Temple; Thurs.
(l.c.s.) 20	New York, N. Y.	Leon Irving, 583 Fifth Ave., Astoria, L. I., N. Y.	P. L. Reeves, 21 Granite St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	Central Opera House; Every Friday.
(121)	Philadelphia, Pa.	John G. Farrell, 68 S. 28th St., Camden, N. J.	H. Weber, 2545 Turner St.	McDermott Hall; 1st, 3rd Friday.
(122)	Omaha, Nebr.	Sidney Slaven, 2305 S. 13th St.	J. M. Gibb, 4732 N. 36th St.	Labor Temple; Tues.
(123)	Washington, D. C.	Wm. F. Kelly, Room 60, Hutchins Bldg., 10th and D Sts. N. W.	B. A. O'Leary, Room 60, Hutchins Bldg., 10th and D Sts. N. W.	Musicians' Hall; Every Thurs.
(127)	Baltimore, Md.	J. Shipley, 535 E. 23d St.	J. Everett, 304 Cole Ave.	1222 St. Paul St.; Every Tues.
(128)	Baltimore, Md.	S. E. Young, 1119 No. Bond St.	T. J. Fagen, 1222 St. Paul St.	1222 St. Paul St.; Fri.
(129)	Trenton, N. J.	F. Rose, 105 Parkinson Ave.	Fred Rose, 105 Parkinson Ave.	Broad and Front Sts.; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(130)	Erie, Pa.	G. A. Holders, 2915 Pine Ave.	Jas. U. Pusey, 116 E. 12th St.	C. L. U. Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.
(m) 31	Duluth, Minn.	Guido Hartmann, 1405 E. 9th St.	Wm. Murnian, 915 E. 4th St.	Trades Union Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m) 32	Lima, Ohio	V. H. Ehniger, 533 E. Franklin St.	S. M. Leidy, 558 Hazel Ave.	219½ S. Main St.; 1st, 3rd Mon.
(m) 33	New Castle, Pa.	H. P. Callahan, 122 Cochran Way	J. P. Merrilees, 704 Neshannock Blvd.	8 N. Mill St.; Every Fri.
(134)	Peoria, Ill.	Wm. Burns, 207 Clark Ave.	I. V. Young, 1231 E. Bell	Building Trades Council; 2d, 4th Mon.
(135)	Hartford, Conn.	E. G. Cramer, 104 Asylum St.	Chas. H. Hall, 104 Asylum St.	104 Asylum St.; Every Fri.
(m) 36	Sacramento, Calif.	E. J. Berrigan, Box 38, Labor Temple.	W. E. Streepy, 825½ Eye St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3rd Thurs.
(m) 37	New Britain, Conn.	Louis Allen, Box 495	Thos. F. Stanton, 61 Garden St.	Eagles' Hall; 1st, 3rd Thurs.
(1) 38	Cleveland, Ohio	E. J. Cavan, 2536 Euclid Ave.	A. D. Shiland, 2536 Euclid Ave.	Labor Temple; Every Tues.
(1) 39	Cleveland, Ohio	Jos. Lynch, 1820 Forestdale Ave.	Bert Sutherland, 2175 E. 9th St.	2175 E. 9th St.; Every Thurs.
(1) 40	Buffalo, N. Y.	R. Left, 322 Rhodeland St.	G. C. Kling, 460 Olympic Ave.	270 Broadway; Tues.
(1) 41	Buffalo, N. Y.	R. Brigham, 1225 Miller St.	W. T. Gardiner, 1025 Mohawk	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Fri.
(1) 42	Syracuse, N. Y.	R. E. Nicholson, Box 418	J. B. Young, Box 331	119 James St.; Fri.
(m) 44	Rochester, N. Y.	F. Miller, 1192 E. Main St.	W. A. Buckmaster, 306 Parsells Ave.	Eagle's Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(1) 45	Buffalo, N. Y.	John Allison, 85 Central Ave., Lancaster, N. Y.	James R. Davison, 254 Rodney St.	48 No. Eagle St.; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(1) 46	Seattle, Wash.	H. E. Laughlin, 1726 46th Ave., S. W.	Frank Tustin, Room 317, Labor Temple.	Room 10, Labor Temple; Wed.
(1) 47	St. Louis, Mo.	J. E. Johnson, Box 102	H. L. Rudy, Box 102	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Tues.
(1) 48	Portland, Ore.	J. S. Reed, 685 Hawthorne Ave.	F. C. Ream, 1251 E. 17th St.	Hall "F"; Labor Temple; 1st, 3rd Wed.
(1) 50	Oakland, Calif.	R. E. Swain	Geo. Wagner, 1110 Ranleigh Way, Piedmont, Calif.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Wed.
(1) 51	Peoria, Ill.	T. Burns, 206 No. Main St., E. Peoria, Ill.	Fred V. Klooz, 316 Pope St.	Franklin and Jefferson; 1st, 3d Tues.
(1) 52	Newark, N. J.	Albert Bell, 3 W. Park St.	Edw. A. Schroeder, 262 Wash. St.	262 Washington St.; Every Tues.
(1) 53	Kansas City, Mo.	Chas. O. Cotton, 1628 Bellevue	Jack Cronin, 411 No. White St.	Labor Temple; Tuesday.
(1) 54	Columbus, Ohio	W. L. Davis, 36 N. Front St.	C. L. Williams, Worthington, Ohio.	21½ N. Front St.; 2d, 4th Tues.
(1) 55	Des Moines, Ia.	G. Cook, 3300 2d St.	Ike Johnson, 1353 E. 13th St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3rd Tues.
(1) 56	Erie, Pa.	A. M. Schick, 1111 Walnut St.	E. N. Falls, 1109 E. 30th St.	17th and State; 2d, 4th Wed.
(o) 57	Salt Lake City, Utah	C. Cannon, 1128 So. 15th St., E.	A. F. Lockett, 150 So. 7th St. E.	Labor Temple; Every Thurs.
(1) 58	Detroit, Mich.	F. K. Harris, 55 Adelaide St.	F. K. Harris, 55 Adelaide St.	55 Adelaide St.; Tues.
(1) 59	Dallas, Tex.	W. H. Melton, 3929 Crutcher St.	W. L. Kelsey, Labor Temple	Labor Temple; Every Mon.
(1) 60	San Antonio, Texas	Frank M. Henry, 218 Nolan St.	Wm. Canze, R. D. 49 G.	Trade Council Hall; Every Wed.
(m) 61	Youngstown, Ohio	E. Hughes, 150 E. Marlon Ave.	W. J. Rich, 133 Benita Ave.	223 W. Federal St.; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m) 62	Warren, Pa.	F. M. Scheaffer, 207 Jackson Ave.	A. A. Keller, 116 Main Ave.	S. B. of A. Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(m) 64	Youngstown, Ohio	Bert Walsh, Box 195	Leo Witt, P. O. Box 195	Resh Hall; Tues.
(1) 65	Butte, Mont.	Clem Burkard, 2402 So. Main St.	W. C. Medhurst, Box 846	Cooks and Waiters' Hall; Every Fri.
(m) 66	Houston, Tex.	H. Gutzwiller, 205 Hogerman St.	J. E. Berry, P. O. Box 451	Labor Temple; Every Wed., 8 p. m.
(m) 67	Quincy, Ill.	Warren Hartzel, 801 Adams St.	B. J. Floetketter, 727 N. 16th St.	Quincy Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Mon.
(1) 68	Denver, Colo.	Jack Flattery, 149 Meade St.	F. J. Kelly, 4701 W. Hayward Pl.	1737 Champa St.; Every Mon.
(1) 69	Dallas, Tex.	J. L. Walker, P. O. Box 827	N. O. Lang, P. O. Box 827	Labor Temple; Every Mon.
(1) 70	Columbus, Ohio	John McGehan, Box 1082	R. W. Michael, Box 1082	50½ W. Gay St.; 1st, 3rd Mon.
(1) 71	Waco, Tex.	T. S. Cox, Box 814	Claude Doyle, P. O. Box 814	Labor Hall; 4th Mon.
(1) 72	Spokane, Wash.	J. J. Kilne, E. 915 Ervina	W. A. Grow, 5208 Jefferson St.	Carpenters' Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.
(1) 73	Danville, Ill.	Leslie Cunningham, 722 Bryan Ave.	W. S. Weaver, 303 N. Alexander St.	109½ E. Main St.; 2d, 4th Wed.
(1) 75	Gr'd Rapids, Mich.	Leslie Watson, 417 Highland St.	Chas. Anderson, 1432 Wilcox Park Drive.	Trades and Labor Hall; Fri.

L. U.	LOCATION	REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS	FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
(l)76	Tacoma, Wash.	A. J. Newton, 2125 So. Yakima Ave.	Roy Hunt, 74th and Oakes St.	Central Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(cs)78	Cleveland, Ohio	J. S. Sheldon, Suite 3, 5902 Quimby Ave.	Leo A. Conners, 14016 Castalia Ave., N. E.	Dunlavy's Hall, 2d, 4th Mon.
(l)79	Syracuse, N. Y.	James Fitzgerald, 613 McBride	James E. Dibble, 319 Craddock St.	Myers Hall; Fri.
(m)84	Norfolk, Va.	T. J. Gates, 816 41st St.	I. O. O. F. Hall; Wed.	
(m)81	Scranton, Pa.	Ray Swartz, 519 No. Hyde Park Ave.	Wm. Daley, 832 Prospect Ave.	Owls Hall, 2d, 4th Mon.
(l)82	Dayton, Ohio	J. W. Howell, 122 Stillwater Ave.	Robt. Brown, 209 E. Pease Ave., W. Carrollton, Ohio.	Labor Temple; Every Mon.
(l)83	Los Angeles, Calif.	C. J. Gelsbush, 540 Maple Ave.	R. C. Collier, 540 Maple Ave.	Labor Temple; Every Wed.
(m)84	Atlanta, Ga.	J. L. Carver, Box 669	J. Childress, Box 669	112 Trinity Ave.; Every Thurs.
(s)85	Schenectady, N. Y.	Fred E. Schult, 405 Pleasant	C. V. Platto, 32 Front St.	258 State St.; 3d Fri.
(m)86	Rochester, N. Y.	J. J. Downs, 129 Pennsylvania Av.	A. L. Knaut, 34 Wilmington St.	Musicians' Hall; Every other Wed.
(rr)87	Newark, Ohio	Fred D. Haynes, 45 N. Arch St.	G. F. Tagg, 209 No. Buena Vista St.	Engineers' Hall, E. Church St.; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m)88	Chillicothe, Ohio	Cliff Mortimer, 430 Western Ave.	C. B. Maddox, 98 Maple Ave.	Trades and Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m)89	Crawfordsville, Ind.		W. V. Symmes, Box 82	Rm. 13, K. of P. Bldg. Market and Wash.; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(l)90	New Haven, Conn.	Wm. Dedrick, 96 Church St., West Haven.	H. Wyatt, 215 Meadow St.	215 Meadow St.; 1st, 3d Tues.
(m)93	E. Liverpool, Ohio	Arthur Czech, 336 W. Church Ave.	Arthur Czech, 336 W. Church Ave.	Fowler Bldg.; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m)94	Kewanee, Ill.	Otto West, 1022 Rockwell St.	O. G. Smith, 852 Pine St.	1022 Rockwell St.; 2d, 4th Fri.
(m)95	Joplin, Mo.	N. Graham, 713 Moffett Ave.	W. E. Hough, 2222 Connor Ave.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m)96	Worcester, Mass.	J. A. Lynch, 62 Madison St.	Jas. Rice, 62 Madison St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Mon.
(l)98	Philadelphia, Pa.	J. S. Meade, 1807 Spring Garden	W. S. Godshall, 1807 Spring Garden St.	1807 Spring Garden St.; Every Tues.
(l)99	Providence, R. I.		J. B. Kennedy, 118 Orange St.	72 Weybosset; Every Mon.
(l)100	Fresno, Calif.	O. D. Fincher, 1917 Tuolumne	O. D. Fincher, 1917 Tuolumne	1917 Tuolumne; 1st, 3d Tues.
(l)101	Cincinnati, Ohio	Ben Lloyd, 2317 Highland Ave., Norwood, Ohio.	W. W. King, 9th and Central Aves., Newport, Ky.	1313 Vine St.; Wed.
(l)102	Patterson, N. J.	Robt. Sigler, 401 Ellison St.	C. Campbell, Box 41, Clifton, N. J.	359 Van Houten St.; Every Thurs.
(l)103	Boston, Mass.	Frank R. Sheehan, 30 Tapon St., East Boston.	J. T. Fennell, Scenic Temple, No. 1 Warren Ave., Berkeley, Calif.	Scenic Temple, No. 1 Warren Ave., Berkeley, Calif.; Every Wed.
(m)104	Boston, Mass.	H. W. Shivers, 10 Ashland St., Malden, Mass.	J. S. Mahoney, 18 Woodbridge St., Cambridge, Mass.	Paine Men Bldg.; Thurs.
(m)106	Jamestown, N. Y.	Paul B. Deuell, 8 Sumner Pl.	F. J. Kruger, 869 Spring St.	Central Labor Hall; Alternate Mon.
(m)107	Grand Rapids, Mich.	Ellis Cribbs, 1549 Lake Drive, S. E.	A. E. Greiner, 441 Storrs St. S. E.	Trades and Labor Hall; every Tues.
(m)108	Tampa, Fla.	B. W. Stewart, 5110 Wilson Ave.	J. E. Ellis, Box 662	Ross and Nebraska Ave.; Fri.
(l)109	Rock Island, Ill.	J. C. Kury, 1614 28th Ave., Moline, Ill.	A. Asplund, 807 29th St.	Industrial Hall; 4th Mon.
(l)110	St. Paul, Minn.	L. P. Kelly, 406 S. Franklin St.	R. W. Holmes, 406 S. Franklin St.	406 S. Franklin St.; 1st, 3d Mon.
(l)111	Denver, Colo.	Chas. Groves, 2921 Vallejo	B. E. Sutton, 1317 14th St.	1737 Champa; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(l)112	Louisville, Ky.	W. M. Caseldine, 3407 W. Jefferson St.	John F. Choep, 916 E. Oak St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m)113	Colo. Springs, Colo.	E. E. Norman, 720 S. Tejon	Tom Mackey, 605 E. Willamette	Rm. 312, Woolworth Bldg.; Every Fri.
(m)114	Fort Dodge, Ia.	W. Sanford, 716 6th Ave., N.	W. S. Sanford, 716 6th Ave., N.	Labor Temple; 1st 3d Tues.
(l)116	Fort Worth, Tex.	Chas. Shyroce, 1101 Houston St.	Delmar E. McDonald, 1416 E. 18th St.	Musicians' Club; Every Tues.
(m)117	Elgin, Ill.	J. Castello, 732 Cedar Ave.	J. W. Hilson, 323 Perry St.	Woodman Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m)118	Temple, Tex.	A. C. Hornum, 1111 So. 2nd St.	H. S. Newland, 506 S. 11th	Over Busy Bee; 2nd, 4th Sun.
(m)120	London, Ont., C.	John Ackert, 122 Edward St.	L. G. Smith, 807 Maitland St.	Labor Temple; 2nd, 4th Thurs.
(m)122	Great Falls, Mont.	Earl Baker, Box 385	D. Goggans, Box 385	Painters' Hall; Every Tues.
(m)123	Wilmington, N. C.	R. W. Hodges, Eureka Elec. Co.	J. W. Chadwick, Eureka Elec. Co.	I. O. O. F. Hall; Fri.
(l)124	Kansas City, Mo.	E. W. Kaufman, 1302 E. 41st St.	H. N. Taylor, 1333 Prospect Ave.	Labor Temple; Every Thurs.
(m)125	Portland, Oreg.	B. Amundsen, 408 Labor Temple	W. E. Bates, 408 Labor Temple	Labor Temple, Hall "J," 4th and Jefferson; 2nd, 4th Friday.
(rr)126	Manchester, N. Y.	Arthur Penny, 75 State St.	Howard Sprague, 16 Howard St.	Bairds Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.
(m)127	Kenosha, Wis.	Ray Thornton, 452 Florence St.	Ray Thornton, 452 Florence St.	Danish Bro. Hall; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m)129	Elyria, Ohio	Fred Brown, P. O. Box 335	Raymond K. Simms, P. O. Box 335	Painters' Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(l)130	New Orleans, La.	T. E. Todd, 813 Carondelet St.	H. M. Muller, 810 Henry Clay Ave.	822 Union St.; Every Fri.
(m)131	Kalamazoo, Mich.	O. Brown, 201 N. West St.	P. G. Fountain, 2038 Burdick St.	Metal Trades Hall; Mon.
(l)133	Middletown, N. Y.	J. Hehlig, 38 Wallkill Ave.	T. E. Dodge, 10 Watkins Ave.	Gunter Bldg.; 1st Thurs.
(l)134	Chicago, Ill.	Robt. Brooks, 1507 Ogden Ave.	Syl. Williams, 1507 Ogden Ave.	Union Park Temple; Every Thurs.
(m)135	La Crosse, Wis.	M. C. Dokken, 430 Liberty St.	Theo. Strauss, 526 N. 9th St.	427 Jay St.; 1st, 3d Tues.
(m)136	Birmingham, Ala.	A. H. Dickens, 2015 Ave. "H"	C. M. Baker, 2212 Eusley Ave.	United Temple; Friday.
(m)137	Albany, N. Y.	Leon Ireland, 606 3rd St.	Frank Rafferty, 251 Morton Ave.	130 Madison Ave.; 3d Tues.
(m)138	Elmira, N. Y.	Irving E. Jensen, 370 W. Water	Emil Moderhak, 369 W. 5th St.	Painters Hall, 2d, 4th Mon.
(l)140	Schenectady, N. Y.	H. A. Bolnk, 620 Smith St.	Chas. Dickson, R. F. D. No. 7	258 State St.; 1st, 3d Wed.
(l)141	Wheeling, W. Va.	A. H. Sarver, 132 18th St.	E. Hagen, 648 Market St.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Fri.
(to) 142	Boston, Mass.	John Hession, Room 1109, Tremont Bldg.	Wm. Glacken, Room 1109, Tremont Bldg.	Room 1109 Tremont Bldg.; Fri.
(l)143	Harrisburg, Pa.	H. J. Hunter, 134 Indiana St.	Ira Davis, 1272 State St.	221 Market St.; 2d, 4th Mon.
(l)146	Decatur, Ill.	Geo. Kossleck, Box 431	Chas. J. Winter, Box 431	Carpenters' Hall, 260 N. Water St.; 2nd, 4th Fri.
(rr)148	Washington, D. C.	E. H. Pickel, 406 1st St., S. E.	G. W. Bergling, 414 10th St. S. E.	414 10th St. S. E.; 4th Fri.
(l)150	Waukegan, Ill.	F. Wilcox, 19 Deeppath Ave., Lake Forest, Ill.	W. F. Vetter, 401 McDaniels Ave., Highland Park, Ill.	218 Wash. St.; 1st, 3d Wed.
(l)151	San Francisco, Calif.	J. Hansen, 24 Ramsel St.	Geo. Flatley, 112 Valencia St.	Carpenters' Hall; Every Thurs.
(rr)152	Deer Lodge, Mont.	J. V. Steinberger, Box 522	John Ward, Box 715	I. O. O. F. Hall; Fri.
(l)153	South Bend, Ind.	Roy Shoemaker, Box 134	Otto Dietl, Box 134	121 1/2 N. Main St.; Every Thurs.
(l)154	Davenport, Ia.	Wm. Thompson, 621 E. 12th St.	R. C. Hemphill, 3125 Brady St.	Odd Fellows' Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(l)155	Oklahoma City, Okla.	T. Dare	R. L. Million, 21 W. 8th St.	Carpenters' Hall; Tues.
(l)156	Fort Worth, Texas	J. C. Estill, Box 251	Chas. Funkhouser, Box 251	Musicians' Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m)158	Green Bay, Wis.	H. A. Meetz, 914 Crooks St.	Jas. Gerhard, 1268 Crooks St.	213 N. Wash.; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m)159	Madison, Wis.	W. C. Fielman, 113 So. Carroll St.	Wm. Hogan, R. F. D. No. 7, College Hills, Madison, Wis.	Madison Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(m)161	Greenfield, Mass.	Jos. Swatora, 79 3rd St., Turner Falls, Mass.	Maurice D. Roscoe, So. Deerfield, Mass.	Labor Hall; 1st Thurs.
(rr)162	Kansas City, Mo.	H. W. Eaton, 1212 Broadway	Arthur Upton, 4314 Westport Ave., Kansas City, Kans.	Carmens' Hall; 2nd, 4th Mon.
(m)163	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	Harold V. Deubler, 35 So. Bennett St., Kingston, Pa.	Brice McMillan, 88 S. Bennett St., Kingston, P. O. Dorance-ton, Pa.	24 Simon Long Bldg.; Every Thurs.
(l)164	Jersey City, N. J.	Frank X. Belanger, 1809 Summit Ave.	Maxwell Bublitz, 1446 Smith Ave., N. Bergen, N. J.	583 Summit Ave.; Fri.
(l)166	Lincoln, Nebr.	B. L. Rigger, Labor Temple	J. P. Evans, Labor Temple	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Tues.

L. U.	LOCATION	REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS	FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
(l) 169	Fresno, Calif.	Walter Egli, 1007 So. 9th St.	M. C. Derr, 902 R St.	1917 Taalunne; 3d Tues.
(m) 173	Newark, Ohio	T. E. Rodie, 178 No. 10th St.	S. C. Aisdorf, 115 Ash St.	Trade Labor Hall; 1st, 3rd Thurs.
(m) 173	Ottumwa, Ia.	J. E. Cherry, 418 So. Schuyler	L. C. Stiles, Box 158	Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Tues.
(m) 175	Chattanooga, Tenn.	J. C. Fournier, 514 Lausbig St.	W. M. Williams, 308 E. 4th St.	Central Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Tues.
(m) 176	Joliet, Ill.	R. V. Allen, 716 S. Ottawa St.	R. G. Worley, 104 Cagwin Ave.	Schoettes Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(m) 177	Jacksonville, Fla.	A. Wilson, 548 N. Stockton St.	E. C. Valentine, 716 Main St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Mondays.
(l) 178	Canton, Ohio	J. Swartz, 1116 Auburn Pl.	Jas. Strow, 1725 14th St., S. W.	Moose Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(l) 179	Norristown, Pa.	Wm. Fritz, 731 W. Lafayette St.	L. E. Whitman, 702 Stanbridge	Norristown Cooperative Hall; 1st, 3d Tues.
(m) 180	Vallejo, Calif.	W. A. Durnall, Box 251	A. Low, Box 251	Labor Temple; 1st, 3rd Wed.
(l) 181	Utica, N. Y.	Wesly Walsh, 7 Frederick St.	Frank A. Snyder, 51 Herkimer Rd.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Fri.
(bo) 182	Chicago, Ill.	A. J. Cullen, 2816 Hillock Ave.	Geo. McLaughlin, 4129 N. Hermitage Ave.	19 W. Adams St.; 2d, 4th Fri.
(l) 183	Lexington, Ky.	J. J. Sweeney, 517 Maryland Ave.	L. D. Kitchen, 367 Rose St.	Central Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m) 184	Galesburg, Ill.	Ray Richardson, 189 N. Henderson St.	W. A. Wood, 524 Jefferson St.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m) 185	Helena, Mont.	Frank Lawrence, Box 32	W. S. McCann, Box 267	Fraternal Hall; 1st, 3d Tues.
(l) 186	Gary, Ind.	P. E. Thompson, 70 Cherry Ave.	W. M. Tucker, P. O. Box 32	K. of P. Hall; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m) 187	Oshkosh, Wis.	T. A. Corby, S. W. cor. King and Fishburne Sts.	E. B. Nichol, 127 Central Ave.	Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Tues.
(l) 188	Charleston, S. C.	O. Almy, Labor Temple.	W. F. Schulken, 43 Bull St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m) 191	Everett, Wash.	Jas. Trainor, 51 Downes Ave.	J. M. Gibbs, 3119 Oaks Ave.	Labor Temple; Every Mon.
(l) 192	Pawtucket, R. I.	W. L. Hinkle, 120 So. Glenwood Ave.	Andrew Thompson, 38 South St.	21 N. Main St.; 1st, 3d Tues.
(l) 193	Springfield, Ill.	F. C. Huse, 625 W. Hennah St.	F. C. Huse, 625 W. Hennah St.	Painters' Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(l) 194	Shreveport, La.	L. T. Rogers, Box 740	H. C. Rogers, Box 740	Majestic Bldg.; Mon. Night.
(bo) 195	Milwaukee, Wis.	Jos. B. Velt, 479 14th Ave.	Louis Brandes, 377 26th St.	390 4th St.; 2d Wed., 8 p. m.
(l) 196	Rockford, Ill.	S. Sassali, 787 N. 1st St.	Henry Fortune, 916 Elm St.	Machinists Bldg.; Every Fri.
(l) 197	Bloomington, Ill.	Maurice Kalohar, 1521 S. Main	L. E. Reed, 620 S. Clinton	208 W. Front St.; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m) 199	Anaconda, Iowa	Frank Jameson, 109 F. Ave. W.	J. E. Jamison, 109 F. Ave. W.	Cor. Market and 1st Ave.; Mon.
(m) 200	Anaconda, Mont.	Wm. Cassidy, Davidson Bldg.	E. A. Mayer, 310 Birch St.	I. O. O. F. Hall; Every Fri.
(m) 201	Connersville, Ind.	Clyde Webster, 219 E. 2d St.	Leo Howard, 228 E. 4th St.	Electrical Workers' Hall; 1st, 3d Tues.
(c) 202	Boston, Mass.	Wm. C. Crane, 57 Mt. Vernon St., Braintree, Mass.	John T. Daney, 119 Evans St., Dorchester, Mass.	Ancient Landmark Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
(rr) 205	Omaha, Nebr.	A. N. Murdock, 3121 Francis St.	Frank Speed, 2761 Burt St.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m) 208	Jackson, Mich.	J. W. Hinton, 104 Gibson Pl.	E. Wideman, 537 S. Park Ave.	Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(l) 207	Stockton, Calif.	R. Warner, P. O. Box 141	Frank Kinne, P. O. Box 686	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m) 209	Logansport, Ind.	P. C. Lamborn, 605 Wheatland Ave.	H. Whipple, 821 W. Melbourne Ave.	Trades Assembly Hall; 1st, 3d Fri.
(l) 210	Atlantic City, N. J.	Chas. Swapp, Clayton Cottage, 116 N. South Carolina Ave.	D. C. Bach, Apt. 12, Majestic Apts., 147 St. James Place.	1620 Atlantic Ave.; Tues.
(l) 211	Atlantic City, N. J.	W. A. Morley, 1620 Atlantic Ave.	J. P. Scott, 1020 Arctic Ave.	1620 Atlantic Ave.; Mon.
(l) 212	Cincinnati, Ohio	W. B. Slater, 2540 Liddell St.	Arthur Liebenrood, 1519 Dana	12th and Walnut; 1st, 3d Wed.
(to) 213	Vancouver, B. C.	D. S. Pallen, 1811 Trafalgar St.	E. H. Morrison, 148 Cordova St.	148 Cordova St. W.; Mon.
(rr) 214	Chicago, Ill.	J. A. Wright, 3251 W. Madison	J. A. Cruise, 642 N. Troy St.	4122 West Lake St.; 1st, 3d Fri.
(l) 215	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	Clarence Fay, 16 Lagrange Ave., Arlington, N. Y.	Chas. Smith, 74 Delaware St.	Bricklayers' Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(rr) 217	Trenton, N. J.	J. J. Hines, 24 Southard St.	Jos. A. Wohlwend, 233 Academy	Ribsam Bldg.; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m) 218	Sharon, Pa.	A. Billig, 520 Bell Ave.	Geo. Keatley, 475 Harrison St.	Carpenter's Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.
(m) 219	Ottawa, Ill.	Joe Malshofer, 9211 W. Jackson St.	Walter C. Lindeman, 228 1/2 W. Madison St.	Union Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(l) 220	Akron, Ohio	R. C. Betteridge, 265 West North St.	Geo. Embrey, 684 Marview Ave.	5 E. Buchtel Ave.; Every Mon.
(l) 221	Beaumont, Tex.	F. H. Lindsey, Box 524	I. O. O. F. Hall; 2d, 4th Sat.	Rm. 26, 126 Main; Every Wed.
(l) 223	Brookton, Mass.	R. L. Windsor, 192 Warren Ave.	A. B. Spencer, River Road, W. Bridgewater, Mass.	Theatre Bldg.; Mon.
(l) 224	New Bedford, Mass.	Geo. Sanderson, 583 Brock Ave.	J. H. Griffin, 69 Morgan St., Fairhaven, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall; 1st, 3d Mon., N. London; 3d, Mon., Norwich.
(m) 225	Norwich, Conn.	Ed. Shannon, 69 Boswell Ave.	H. H. Bernier, 220 Franklin St.	418 Kansas Ave.; 1st, 3d Wed.
(l) 226	Topeka, Kans.	O. J. Maunsell, 222 E. Euclid Ave.	J. L. Lewis, 1715 Park Ave.	Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Sun.
(m) 227	Sapulpa, Okla.	Wm. Rogers, P. O. Box 931	H. E. Broome, Box 56	York Labor Temple; 3d Thurs.
(m) 229	York, Pa.	H. W. Deardoff, 226 So. Richmond Ave.	Geo. Small, 528 Prospect St.	Labor Hall; Every Mon.
(m) 230	Victoria, B. C.	F. Shapland, 88 Willington Ave.	W. Reid, 2736 Asquith St.	5th and Nebraska; 1st, 3d Tues.
(l) 231	Sioux City, Ia.	S. J. Lanning, Box 557	C. R. Price, 2211 So. Cypress St.	Corcoran Hall; 1st, 3d Tues.
(m) 232	Kaukauna, Wis.	Wm. Reardon, 140 E. Tobaccois	Nick Mertes, Whitney St., S. Kaukauna, Wis.	262 Wash. St.; Wed.
(l) 233	Newark, N. J.	Geo. Lucas, 618 S. 5th St.	E. L. Dahl, 302 1st Ave.	Trades and Labor Hall; 1st Tues.
(m) 234	Brainerd, Minn.	Arthur Nixon, 173 Shores St.	F. B. Campbell, 122 Winthrop St.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.; 3d, 4th Thurs.
(l) 235	Taunton, Mass.	Elmer C. Cate, 1010 N. Bloomington St.	Ed Soens, 314 W. Grant St.	306 E. Main St.; Alternate Wed.
(l) 236	Streator, Ill.	A. C. Vair, Box 325, La Salle, N. Y.	C. A. Weber, 729 Willow Ave.	Orioles' Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.
(l) 237	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	A. D. Harrison, 624 Haywood Rd., W.	E. B. Murdock, Box 21, W.	Teagues Drug Store; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m) 239	Williamsport, Pa.	Send all mail to Pres. F. B. Long, 314 Edwin St.	I. I. Gottschall, 401 Park Ave.	Labor Temple; Every Wed.
(m) 240	Muscatine, Iowa	Chas. C. Erdman, 122 W. Front	Max Oldenburg, 118 W. 8th St.	Labor Assembly Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(l) 241	Ithaca, N. Y.	H. B. Lockwood, 302 Hancock St.	L. J. Culligan, 318 Washington	Macabees Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
(l) 243	Savannah, Ga.	L. L. McWatty, 127 Abercorn	R. Fowler, 127 Abercorn	DeKalb Hall; Fri.
(l) 245	Toledo, Ohio	William Barzer, 561 Norwood Ave.	Oliver Myers, Labor Temple	Labor Temple; Every Tues.
(m) 246	Steubenville, Ohio	E. W. Anderson, P. O. Box 700	J. M. Wines, Box 700	Over Georges Restaurant; Mon.
(s) 247-b	Schenectady, N. Y.	Herbert M. Merrill, 228 Liberty	Jas. Cameron, 213 4th St., Scotia, N. Y.	258 State St.; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(l) 250	San Jose, Calif.	S. C. Swisher, 359 No. 13th St.	S. C. Swisher, 359 No. 13th St.	Labor Temple; Every Fri.
(l) 251	San Arbor, Mich.	Clifford Wood, 1103 E. Washington St.	Ed. Hines, 1211 White St.	Labor Temple; Main St.; 2d, 4th Wed.
(rr) 253	St. Louis, Mo.	L. J. Helm, 4348 Delor St.	Edward P. Carr, 3112S Morganford Rd.	Rock Springs Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m) 254	Schenectady, N. Y.	M. T. Northup, 6 Forest Rd.	J. J. Callahan, 720 Hattie St.	258 State St.; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m) 255	Ashtland, Wis.	S. J. Talaska, 2809 W. Sanborn Ave.	C. F. Manley, 217 East 3d St.	Eagles' Hall; 2d Wed.
(m) 256	Fitchburg, Mass.	Henry Frye, 21 East St.	John F. Burns, 50 Goodrich St.	C. L. U. Hall; 1st, 3d Tues.
(l) 258	Providence, R. I.	Wilfred Wilde, 37 Broadway, Pawtucket.	Walter Barrows, 79 George St., Pawtucket, R. I.	Labor Temple, 70 East Ave., Pawtucket, R. I.; 1st, 3d Fri.

L. U.	LOCATION	REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS	FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
(d) 259 (rr) 260	Salem, Mass. Baltimore, Md.	P. J. Dean, Box 251.	Roy Canney, Box 251. Irwin D. Hiestand, 506 Oakland Ave.	53 Washington St.; 1st, 3d Mon. Cockeys Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m) 262 (l) 263 (m) 265 (e) 266 (c) 267 (m) 268 (l) 269 (m) 271	Plainfield, N. J. Dubuque, Iowa Lincoln, Nebr. Sedalia, Mo. Schenectady, N. Y. Newport, R. I. Trenton, N. J. Wichita, Kans.	Frank Pope, 73 Grandview Ave. Geo. Meyers, 529 Wilbur St. R. H. Cruse, 2314 Randolph St. Harry Inch, 1301 S. Ohio St. A. V. Gould, 521 Chrysler Ave. H. F. Buzby, 98 Warner St. Rupert Jahn, 121 Park Lane. B. T. Wilson, 339 N. Lawrence Ave.	Russell Hann, 113 Johnston Ave. William Koch, 2740 Elm St. Oscar Schon, Labor Temple. C. R. Carpenter, 710 E. 4th St. J. W. Cain, Route No. 6. F. C. Gurnett, 70 3d St. Jos. Powers, 112 So. Broad St. Ross W. Chiles, Box 458.	Building Trades Hall; 2d, 4th Mon. Carpenters' Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs. Labor Temple; 1st, 2d Thurs. Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Fri. 258 State St.; Last Sat. Music Hall; 1st, 3d Fri. Electricians' Hall; Every Mon. 119 S. Lawrence Ave.; Every Mon.
(m) 273 (l) 275 (m) 276 (l) 277 (m) 281 (m) 282 (m) 283 (m) 285 (m) 286 (rr) 287 (m) 288 (m) 290	Clinton, Iowa Muskegon, Mich. Superior, Wis. Wheeling, W. Va. Anderson, Ind. Chicago, Ill. Peru, Ind. New Albany, Ind. Ogden, Utah Waterloo, Iowa Bartlesville, Okla.	Fay R. George, 209 Elm St. W. E. Gerst, 45 Jackson St. H. E. Tilton, 1029 Tower Ave. H. Duckworth, Bridgeport, Ohio. Loren Read, 322 Milton St. John McGeever, 5415 S. May St. Riley Quince, 423 W. 2d St. Fred Heartel, Glenwood Pl. Ed. Smith, 2647 Monroe Ave. W. H. Mevis, 1203 Randolph St. Fred A. Smith, 215 Dewey Ave.	E. N. Hicks, 816 S. 3rd St. H. Dammgo, 43 Birch St. C. O. Boswell, 2421 John Ave. H. Vermillion, 1025 Chaplin St. Ed. Thompson, 1916 Jefferson St. Robt. Ryan, 5746 S. Peoria St. Fred Barth, 193 E. River Francis H. Welch, 2019 Elm St. W. H. Webb, 314 Oak Ave. W. H. Province, 910 Shawnee Ave.	Tri City Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Thurs. Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Thurs. Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Tues. 1506 Market St.; Every Thurs. Red Men's Hall; 2nd, 4th Wed. 5445 S. Ashland Ave.; 1st, 3d Fri. Labor Trades Hall; 2d, 4th Mon. Odd Fellows Hall; 2d, 4th Tues. Eagles' Hall; 1st Wed. Eagles' Hall; Every Thurs. Room 36, over Bartlesville Decorating Co.; 1st and 3d Mon.
(m) 291 (l) 292 (m) 291 (l) 295 (m) 296 (l) 298 (l) 300 (m) 301	Boise, Idaho Minneapolis, Minn. Hibbing, Minn. Little Rock, Ark. Berlin, N. H. Michigan, N. Y. Albany, N. Y. Texarkana, Texas	C. E. Gardner, Box 525. S. S. Erickson, 225 So. 5th St. L. H. Mahood, Box 707. A. Wright, 5 Arcade Bldg. John Hayward, 119 Manning. R. P. Benson, 601 Pine St. Ray Andrews, 10 Holley St.	R. F. Murphy, Box 525. G. W. Alexander, 225 S. 5th St. L. H. Mahood, Box 707. C. C. Parr, 1001 W. 15th St. O. A. Keith, 1639 Main St. W. S. Young, 1302 Kentucky St. A. Dickens, 50 Aspen St. T. A. Collins, 2209 Pecan St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Thurs. 225 So. 5th St.; 2d, 4th Mon. Public Library; 2d, 4th Tues. Moose Hall; 2d, 4th Tues. K. of P. Hall; 1st, 3d Mon. Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Fri. Mantel Hall; 2d, 4th Fri. Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Fri.
(m) 302 (m) 303 (m) 304 (l) 305 (m) 307	Martinez, Calif. St. Catharines, Ont. Can. Greenville, Texas Fort Wayne, Ind. Cumberland, Md.	G. H. Armstrong, Box 574. F. W. Anderson, Box 45. G. W. Long, 1018 Barr St. Harry C. Smith, 221 Columbia St.	C. J. Campbell, 707 Los Juntas Thos. Dealy, 108 York St. E. R. Bradley, 3406 Eutopia St. M. Braun, 1525 Taylor St. John E. Resley, R. F. D. No. 1, La Vale, Md.	Moose Hall; Sat. Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Wed. City Work Shop; 1st, 3d Wed Federation Hall; Every Wed. Alleghany Trades Hall; Thurs.
(l) 308 (m) 309 (m) 310 (rr) 312 (m) 313 (l) 316 (l) 317 (rr) 318 (m) 320 (m) 321 (m) 322 (m) 323	St. Petersburg, Fla. E. St. Louis, Ill. Vancouver, B. C. Can. Spencer, N. C. Wilmington, Del. Ogden, Utah Huntington, W. Va. Knoxville, Tenn. Mantowoc, Wis. LaSalle, Ill. Casper, Wyo. W. P. Beach, Fla.	C. Hudson, 904 Woods St. C. A. Ripley, 629 No. 25th St. L. Purdy, 3754 Inverness St. A. T. Sweet, Box 350. G. L. Brown, 614 Pine St. Geo. Ball, Box 41 E. Miller, 1901 9th Ave. R. B. Acuff, Fountain City, Tenn. O. L. Anderson, 705 State St. Edw. Blaine. Fred J. Carr, 1130 No. Spruce St. A. B. McCormick.	Clifton L. Hinson, 2040 2nd Ave. So. B. S. Reid, Room 213, Arcade F. G. Hearst, 3043 W. 43rd Ave. B. B. Everhart, 1618 N. Main St. G. L. Brown, 614 Pine St. F. W. Barrie, Box 44. G. L. Hawes, 240 8th Ave. E. H. Turner, 305 Caldwell Ave. Edw. Kramik, 1210 Huron St. Earl Gapen, 655 Marquette St. Ira A. Brannan, Box 55. Stephen L. Harmon, 135 Okeechee Rd.	L. O. O. M. Hall; Thurs. 357 Collinsville Ave.; Every Thurs. Labor Temple; Mon. Woodman Hall; 1st, 3d Mon. Labor Temple; 2nd, 4th Fri. Old Eagles' Hall; Every Tues. Homrichs Hall; 1st, 3d Wed. 319½ Gay St.; 4th Tues. Union Hall; 2d, 4th Mon. Post Hall; 1st, 3d Fri. Labor Temple; Tues. Labor Temple; 1st, 3rd Fri.
(m) 325 (m) 326 (m) 327 (m) 328 (m) 329 (m) 330 (l) 332 (l) 333	Binghamton, N. Y. Lawrence, Mass. Pensacola, Fla. Oswego, N. Y. Shreveport, La. Lawton, Okla. San Jose, Calif. Portland, Me.	Jas. Hastings, 35 Mitchell Ave. Jos. Hutton, 42 Forest St. S. Waterman, 38 East 4th St. G. H. Billasch, Box 740. J. B. Sanders, 209 A St. Frank Schelley, 767 Morris St. G. A. Morrison, 317 Deering Ave.	Edw. B. Lee, Box 25, Johnson City, N. Y. E. A. McComiskey, 317 Lawrence St. J. W. Hendrix, 1400 E. De Soto Frank W. Gallagher, 79 E. 8th L. L. Carroll, Box 740. R. F. Hayter, 609 Dearborn St. Edw. A. Stock, 528 S. 2d St. M. E. Crossman, 85 Market St., Suite 33.	77 State St.; 2d, 4th Mon. Spanish American Hall; 2d Fri. Labor Hall; W. 1st St.; 1st, 3d Fri. Majestic Bldg.; 1st, 3d Thurs. Chamber of Commerce Bldg.; Tues. Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Wed. Pythian Temple; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m) 334 (m) 335 (m) 336 (rr) 337 (m) 338 (m) 339 (l) 340 (m) 341 (m) 343 (c) 344 (m) 345 (l) 346 (l) 347 (m) 348 (l) 349	Pittsburg, Kans. Springfield, Mo. Manhattan, Kans. Parsons, Kans. Denison, Texas Ft. Wm., Ont., Can. Sacramento, Calif. Livingston, Mont. Taft, Calif. Prince Rupert, B. C. Can. Mobile, Ala. Fort Smith, Ark. Des Moines, Ia. Calgary, Alta., Can. Miami, Fla.	O. D. Black, Pole Apts. F. S. Ledy, 401 E. Commercial John B. Lund, 1414 Fairchild Ave. E. G. McGinnis, 1910 Stevens Ave. Jerry Gleason, 521½ W. Gandy St. Wm. Huarison, 2323 Noral St., S. C. E. Turner, 706B H St. H. A. Blishee, Box 491. George Hamilton, Box 573. A. D. Denny, 406 No. Claiborne St. Ralph Vick, 2210 No. K St. W. R. Burrows, Labor Temple. W. Schopp, 926 5th Ave., N. E. H. W. Ferguson, 135 W. Flagler St.	Glen DeArmond, 120 W. 11th St. F. S. Ledy, 401 E. Commercial C. B. Custer, 1528 Poynty Ave. G. A. Fitchner, Box 532. B. W. Baldwin, 309 W. Woodard St. C. Doughty, 137 W. Francis St. F. R. Merwin, 2615 Dunner Way. E. Hansen, Box 491. H. H. Rodgers, Box 573. S. Massey, Box 457. G. Hobbs, Labor Temple. A. J. Jorgensen, 714 8th Ave. W. Geo. D. Bowes, Box 715.	Labor Temple; Thurs. Service Elect. Co.; last Sat. 1816½ Main St.; 1st, 3d Wed. Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Tues. Trades Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Tues. Labor Temple; Mon. Masonic Hall; 1st, 3d Wed. Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Wed. Carpenters' Hall; 2d Fri. Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Mon. Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Thurs. Labor Temple; Every Fri. Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Wed. Carpenter's Hall; Every Wed.
(m) 350 (m) 352 (m) 353 (rr) 354 (m) 355 (m) 356 (m) 357 (l) 358 (l) 359	Hannibal, Mo. Lansing, Mich. Toronto, Ont., C. Salt Lake City, Utah Perth Amboy, N. J. Tonopah, Nev. Rockford, Ill. Easton, Pa. Indianapolis, Ind. Louisville, Ky.	M. E. Crum, 2121 Hope Ave. Vick Lake, 616 River St. Jas. Naughton, 178 Brunswick Ave. Geo. Haglund, Box 213 Willard Warner, 336 Barclay St. R. Robb, Box 446 C. W. Lippitt, 1608 Huffman St. J. E. Hurlbert, 612 Belmont St. J. F. Scanlon, 1715 W. Market. H. M. Rowlett, 1407 Catalpa St.	Harry Baldwin, Route No. 1. Earl D. Crandall, 210 Ferguson St. P. Ellsworth, 122 Galt Ave. W. J. Giles, Box 213. Victor Larsen, 441 Compton Ave. L. S. Peck, Box 635. C. E. Ingerson, 203 N. Winnebago St. H. J. Stever, 143 Ferry St. Wallace Simmons, 238 No. Pine Labor Temple, Fri. E. L. Baxter, 306 West Jefferson	Trades Labor Hall; 1st Tues. Central Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Fri. Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Thurs. Labor Temple; Wed. Washington Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs. Musician Hall; 1st Tues. 402½ E. State St.; 1st, 3d Thurs. 433 Northampton St.; 1st, 3d Mon. Pine Labor Temple; Fri. Moose Home; 2d & 4th Mon.

L. U.	LOCATION	REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS	FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
(m)371	Monessen, Pa.	B. C. Enlow, Belleverson, Pa.	B. C. Enlow, Belleverson, Pa.	3d and Crest Ave., Charleroi, Pa.; 1st Tues.
(m)372	Boone, Iowa	Milo Higgins, 1504 1/2 Story St.	Geo. Smith, 611 W. 5th St.	Elect. Wkrs. Hall, Wed.
(m)374	Augusta, Me.	Herbert Dowse, 1 Page St.	Herman Meigs, 65 School St.	Grand Army Hall; 3d Tues.
(m)375	Allentown, Pa.	H. Ellis, 402 N. 7th St.	Howard Ellis, 402 N. 7th St.	605 Hamilton St.; Every Tues.
(m)376	Princeton, Ind.	K. W. Montgomery, 327 W. State St.	D. M. Stormont, 591 S. Hart St.	Modern Woodmen Hall; 1st Tues.
(m)377	Lynn, Mass.	E. L. Forrest, No. 1 Rhoades Ave.	F. A. Williamson, 37 Beacon Hill Ave.	Carpenters' Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(f)381	Chicago, Ill.	Jas. McKinstry, 210 N. Leaming-ton Ave.	Harry Clauss, 1648 Morse Ave.	165 N. LaSalle St.; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m)382	Columbia, S. C.	L. A. Smith, 1337 Assembly St.	R. H. Worrell, 1337 Assembly St.	1615 Main St.; Tues.
(m)383	Gillespie, Ill.	H. B. Heeren, Gillespie, Ill.	C. E. Edwards, 1002 E. Main St.	Cooperative Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m)384	Muskogee, Okla.	H. H. Shell, 309 No. 5th St.	A. J. Thomas, Box 954.	401 Railway Exchange Bldg.; Every Fri.
(rr)385	Marshall, Texas	N. O. Nowlin	N. O. Nowlin, No. Franklin St.	K. of P. Hall; 2d, 3d Fri.
(m)388	Palatine, Texas	Raymond Abeel, 12 Jay St.	G. C. Fairfield, 1001 E. Lacy St.	Trades Council Hall; 2nd, 4th Mon.
(m)390	Glenn Falls, N. Y.	Arthur Myhrall, 295 River St.	B. J. Gardephie, 122 Warren St.	Trades Assembly Hall; 2d Friday.
(m)399	Port Arthur, Texas	R. G. Gallagher, 1701 7th St.	Geo. T. Dunaway, 932 DeQueen Blvd.	Fuiles Cafe; 1st, 2d Wed.
(i)391	Ardmore, Okla.	T. Walcott, 724 4th Ave., S. E.	M. A. Graham, 518 N. Work St.	Carpenters' Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m)392	Troy, N. Y.	W. A. Ryan, 59 Congress St.	I. S. Scott, Young Bldg., State St.	City Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(i)393	Hailey, Mont.	Bryan A. Barickman, Box 479.	Bryan A. Barickman, Box 479.	Hayre Hotel; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m)394	Auburn, N. Y.	Geo. Greule, 233 Janet St.	Geo. Greule, 233 Janet St.	Labors Temple; 1st, 3d Wed.
(cs)396	Boston, Mass.	Arthur Myhrall, 295 River St.	Walter Ayward, 18 Ticknor St.	Well's Memorial Hall, 987 Wash.; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m)397	Balboa, C. Z., Pan.	R. C. Hoagland, Box 243.	G. Edgar Murphy, P. O. Box 281	Balboa Lodge Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(i)398	Lexington, Ky.	Chas. Feitzinger, 97 S. Main St.	W. S. Weaver, 442 Chair Ave.	B. G. Fed. of Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m)400	Asbury Park, N. J.	Chas. Feitzinger, 97 S. Main St.	David O'Reilly, 129 Abbott Ave.	Winckler Hall; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m)401	Reno, Nevada	Herbert Bennett, Box 497, Har-rison, N. Y.	Geo. I. James, 212 N. Virginia.	Union Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(i)402	Greenwich, Conn.	Herbert Bennett, Box 497, Har-rison, N. Y.	W. D. Peck, 11 Lawrence St.	Odd Fellows Hall; 2d Fri.
(rr)403	Portsmouth, Ohio	O. H. Kinder, 1516 10th St.	N. L. Boren, 1914 7th St.	Red Men's Hall; Thurs.
(i)405	Cedar Rapids, Ia.	T. D. Phelps, 354 So. 11th St.	W. H. Jennings, 1521 E. Avenue East.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m)406	Okmulgee, Okla.	J. R. Weiser, care of L. & H. Elec. Co.	Stanley Divers, 115 No. Taft St.	Eagles' Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m)408	Missoula, Mont.	B. A. Vickrey, 236 Wash. St.	J. H. Heydort, 701 S. 2d St., W.	E. Main St.; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m)411	Warren, Ohio	W. P. Barto, 1419 Trumbler Ave.	Leslie McLean, 303 3rd St., Niles, O.	Union Savings Trust Bldg.; 1st & 3d Wed.
(i)413	Santa Barbara, Calif.	Fred R. Hoyt, 1318 Morrison Ave.	Don Humphreus, Box 415.	613 1/2 State St.; Mon.
(rr)414	Macon, Ga.	M. L. Ryan, 1118 Ash St.	J. F. McFarland, 786 Holt Ave.	509 Mulberry St.; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m)415	Cheyenne, Wyo.	H. D. Mitchell, Box 423.	C. C. Stocker, 1918 Pioneer Ave.	Moulton Electric Co., 2d, 4th Thurs.
(m)416	Bozeman, Mont.	H. Dale Cline, Box 515.	H. Dale Cline, Box 515.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Tues.
(m)417	Coffeyville, Kans.	O. Hall, 501 W. 1st St.	A. J. Koehne, 810 W. 10th St.	K. of P. Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m)418	Pasadena, Calif.	E. A. Barbort, 1450 Locust St.	W. B. Boyles, 1611 Paloma St.	Labor Temple; Fri.
(m)420	Kokuk, Ia.	E. H. Rockefeller, 1618 Carroll St.	H. Rockefeller, 1618 Carroll St.	519 Main St.; 1st, 3d Tues.
(m)422	New Phila., Ohio	Carl Rippel, 248 E. Ray St.	J. D. Crissel, 328 No. 7th St.	328 No. 7th St.; 1st, 3d Fri.
(rr)423	Moberly, Mo.	Geo. Evans, 529 Barrow St.	R. E. Love, 416 Roberts St.	Carpenters' Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(rr)424	Decatur, Ill.	James Quinn, 2129 E. Prairie St.	S. F. Wolf, 535 E. Olive St.	1164 E. Eldorado St.; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m)426	Sioux Falls, S. D.	L. Keefer, 1200 E. 9th St.	A. H. Baumgartner, 1408 S. Dakota Ave.	Egan Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(i)427	Springfield, Ill.	A. F. Hughes, 2305 So. 15th St.	Fred Volle, 1017 No. 2nd St.	Painters' Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m)428	Bakersfield, Calif.	E. J. Sartley, Box 238.	W. L. Maybe, Box 238.	Labor Temple; Every Mon.
(m)429	Nashville, Tenn.	F. E. Wheeler, 75 Carroll St.	F. E. Wheeler, 75 Carroll St.	212 1/2 8th Ave. N.; Wed.
(i)430	Racine, Wis.	J. E. Raven, 513 S. 8th St.	Otto Rode, 1819 Albert St.	Union Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m)431	Mason City, Ia.	E. F. Gorman, 221 So. Monroe Ave.	L. R. Batchelor, 924 N. Delaware Ave.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m)432	Bucyrus, Ohio	Chas. Larcamp, East Charles St.	Frederick Baehr, 1112 E. Warren St.	Trades and Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m)434	Douglas, Ariz.	J. C. McCuniff, 1021 B. Ave.	J. F. Johnson, Box 221.	Union Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.
(m)435	Winnipeg, Man., Can.	A. Mackey, 577 Finley St.	J. L. McBride, Labor Temple.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m)436	Watervliet, N. Y.	H. Farrar, 127 Northern Blvd., Albany, N. Y.	O. Fausel, 1230 7th Ave.	Maccabee Hall; 3d Sat.
(m)437	Fall River, Mass.	Frank Mullen, 101 Adams St., Kenner, Ohio.	James Reynolds, 360 Durfee St.	Firemen's Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.
(i)439	Akron, Ohio	H. E. Gray, 86 S. 11th St.	M. Fruits, 33 S. Maple St.	Central Labor Union Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m)440	Riverside, Calif.	V. W. Dundas, 293 Locust St.	J. A. King, 770 W. 12th St.	Mechanics' Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.
(rr)441	Spokane, Wash.	Ed. Thomas, Pendleton Hotel.	H. F. Conroy, Opportunity, Wash.	Carpenters' Hall; 4th Sun. and 2d Thurs.
(m)442	Sturgeon Falls, Ont., Can.	J. T. Keith, Box 72.	J. H. Gallagher, Box 24.	Orange Hall; 1st & 3d Thurs.
(m)443	Montgomery, Ala.	A. Woodworth, P. O. Box 1082	E. A. Woodworth, P. O. Box 1082	18 1/2 N. Perry St.; Thurs.
(m)444	Ponca City, Okla.	A. F. Dunkin, 117 No. 4th St.	A. F. Dunkin, 117 N. 4th St.	Labor Temple; Tues.
(i)445	Battle Creek, Mich.	F. Jaehnke, 420 Maple St.	J. H. Scott, R. F. D. No. 10, Box 51 A.	Brothers Homes; Every Other Fri.
(m)446	Monroe, La.	J. L. Singhal, 112 Jackson St.	J. L. Singhal, 112 Jackson St.	Moose Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m)447	Sandusky, Ohio	Welby Weldman, 1416 Lindsley	Welby Weldman, 1416 Lindsley	Central Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m)449	Pocatello, Idaho	J. H. Guymon, Box 196.	J. H. Guymon, Box 196.	Eagles' Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m)450	Durham, N. C.	J. Carden, Yates Ave.	J. Latta, R. F. D. No. 2.	Labor Hall; Mon.
(m)452	Gloucester, N. J.	Wm. C. Storm, 1171 Morton St., Camden, N. J.	Thos. R. Danlevy, 250 Woodlawn Ave., Collingswood, N. J.	Italian Hall; 1st, 3d Fri.
(rr)454	Bluffield, W. Va.	M. B. Parks, P. O. Box 793.	A. R. Woltz, 67 Rogers St.	Moose Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m)456	New Brunswick, N. J.	J. W. Murray, 318 Woodbridge Ave., Highland Park.	Julius Kampf, 86 Ray St.	340 George St.; 2d, 4th Fri.
(i)457	Altoona, Pa.	H. I. Linderlitter, Box 457.	J. C. Hoover, Box 457.	B. of R. T. Home; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m)458	Aberdeen, Wash.	H. A. Trager, Box 91.	R. C. Jordan, P. O. Box 91.	Labor Press; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m)460	Chickasha, Okla.	W. O. Pitchford, care Phillip Electric Co.	B. S. Hakema, 513 Illinois Ave.	Union Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
(i)461	Aurora, Ill.	Ed. Bach, 59 So. Broadway.	J. L. Quirin, 364 Talma St.	Labor Temple; 1st & 3d Wed.
(rr)462	Waycross, Ga.	J. W. Yerkes, 129 Albany Ave.	J. W. Yerkes, Box 420.	Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(rr)463	Springfield, Mo.	A. Jertburg, 769 W. Scott.	J. W. Dieterman, 835 S. Missouri Ave.	Harmony Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m)465	San Diego, Calif.	Howard Leggett, 3501 Herman Ave.	Robert Bennett, Box 118.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Wed.
(i)466	Charleston, W. Va.	C. T. Haggerty, 1402 Wash. St.	B. Morgan, 405 Ohio Ave.	Masonic Temple; Fri.
(m)467	Miami, Ariz.	A. V. O'Leary, Box 581.	V. M. Long, Box 581.	Cooks and Waiters Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(rr)468	Van Nest, N. Y.	A. W. Stevenson, 776 Melrose Ave., Bronx, N. Y.	Edw. Slevin, 2436 Lyvere St., Westchester, N. Y.	412 E. 158th St., Bronx, N. Y. C.; 2nd, 4th Thurs.

WORKERS AND OPERATORS

345

L. U.	LOCATION	REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS	FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
(d) 470	Haverhill, Mass.	Irwin Moore, 450 Main St.	John W. Perry, 33 Pleasant St., Bradford, Mass.	Academy of Music Bldg.; 2d, 4th Fri.
(m) 471	Millinocket, Me.	Jos. Nickless, Box 6.	A. W. Boynton, Box 6.	Rush Block; 2d, 4th Tues.
(rr) 473	Terre Haute, Ind.	A. W. Norwood, 2617 Fenwood Ave.	W. O. Partridge, 2621 Fenwood Ave.	K. of P. Temple; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(m) 474	Memphis, Tenn.	A. B. McGoldrick, Box 274.	Polk Byrd, 1141 Sledge Ave.	Italian Hall; Fri.
(m) 476	Saginaw, Mich.	B. W. Allen, 211 Dwight St.	I. McCoy, 634 Bundy.	Carpenter's Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.
(m) 477	San Bernardino, Cal.	J. Wilson, 737 Cort St.	W. J. Watts, 379 20th St.	Labor Temple; Every Thurs.
(i) 479	Beaumont, Texas.	Frank T. Johnson, Box 932.	C. A. Weber, Box 932.	Carpenters' Hall; Every Tues.
(i) 481	Indianapolis, Ind.	Wm. Nolting, 41 W. Pearl St.	Jack Connors, 41 W. Pearl St.	41 West Pearl St.; Wed.
(m) 482	Eureka, Calif.	L. E. Starkey, 806 E St.	Henry J. Tornwall, Box 688.	Labor Hall; Tues.
(i) 483	Tacoma, Wash.	C. L. Thompson, 323 "A" St.	H. E. Durant, 5908 So Park Ave.	1117 1/2 Tacoma Ave.; 1st, 3d Mon.
(i) 485	Rock Island, Ill.	M. G. Welch, R. R. No. 1, Box 88.	Lloyd Loveen, 2531 8th Ave.	Industrial Home Bldg.; 1st, 3d Fri.
(rr) 487	Hannibal, Mo.	W. T. McCarty, 313 Bird St.	Chas. Fagerstrom, 201 S. 8th.	Trades & Labor Assembly Hall; 2d Fri.
(m) 488	Bridgeport, Conn.	Jas. Monement, 483 John St.	Chas. Kelly, 350 Conn. Ave.	Plumbers' Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(i) 490	Centralla, Ill.	Golden Freeman, 1028 Dover St.	Lee Allyn, 538 S. Sycamore St.	Carpenters' Hall; 3d Mon.
(i) 492	Montreal, Que., Can.	J. L. Sauve, 1350a St. Lawrence St.	Chas. Hadgkiss, 453 Bielle Ave., Verdun.	417 Ontario St.; 2d, 4th Wed.
(i) 493	Johnstown, Pa.	Thos. Byers, 339 Walnut St.	Jas. Fetterman, 472 Edith Ave.	Franklin Bldg.; Tues.
(i) 494	Millwaukee, Wis.	E. B. Broettler, 183 Burleigh St.	Chas. Hansen, 802 69th Ave., West Allis, Wis.	Electrical Workers' Hall; Fri.
(i) 500	San Antonio, Texas.	C. A. Freeman, 414 Dunning Ave.	T. A. Lancaster, 123 Buford St.	Trades Council Hall; 1st, 3rd Thurs.
(m) 501	Yonkers, N. Y.	H. Wildberger, 119 S. High St., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	Henry Strohn, 15 Fernbrook Ave.	Labor Lyceum; 1st Fri.
(f) 503	Boston, Mass.	Geo. Mooney, 276 Bunker Hill St., Charleston, Mass.	F. J. Cunningham, 102 Roslindale Ave., Roslindale, Mass.	935 Wash. St.; 1st Wed., 2d, 4th Fri.
(m) 504	Meadville, Pa.	R. O. Perry, Penn. Ave., Kerrtown, Pa.	S. H. Wasson, 563 Green St.	Central Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m) 506	Chicago H'ts, Ill.	Otto Koehler, 1543 Aberdeen St.	F. E. Martin, 204 W. 14th St.	Moose Hall; 1st Mon.
(m) 508	Savannah, Ga.	H. L. Tolle, 2107 Price St.	J. T. Hill, 518 East Liberty St.	DeKalb Hall; 1st & 3d Fri.
(m) 509	Lockport, N. Y.	I. A. Nerber, 41 Beattie Ave.	Albert Rothmeier, 181 Lock St.	Ave. C; 1st and 3d Thurs.
(i) 510	Galveston, Texas.	Frank McKee, 1017 21st St.	J. Simpson, 1501 16th St.	418 Kansas Ave.; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(rr) 511	Topeka, Kans.	Chas. G. Sheetz, 2015 Lincoln St.	G. D. Stitt, 313 Lake St.	25 Adelaide; Every Fri.
(f) 514	Detroit, Mich.	D. O'Connor, 6637 Baldwin Ave.	Wm. Leo, 1123 Warren Ave. W.	Greble Hall, Hampton, 1st, 3d Tues.
(m) 515	Newport News, Va.	W. E. Brinson, 426 Newport News Ave., Hampton, Va.	C. B. Dresser, Willow St., Hampton, Va.	M. E. B. A. Hall; Wed.
(m) 517	Astoria, Oreg.	H. W. Dahlgren, 75 W. Exchange.	T. H. Larson, 287 38th St.	Pythian Castle; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m) 518	Meridian, Miss.	W. R. McGee, 1101 25th Ave.	W. R. McGee, 1101 25th Ave.	206 W. 7th; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m) 520	Austin, Texas.	W. J. Pike, 1115 W. 5th.	Chas. Spreen, 1509 W. 6th St.	625 8th Ave.; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(m) 521	Greeley, Colo.	F. Loggren, Box 1104.	Andy Hormuth, Box 1005.	Lincoln Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(m) 522	Lawrence, Mass.	Fred. S. Powers, 133 Bailey St.	James H. Merrick, 400 No. Main, Andover, Mass.	Pajaro Valley Bank Bldg.; Every Fri.
(i) 526	Watsonville, Calif.	Geo. A. Dethlefsen, 210 E. 5th St.	Geo. A. Dethlefsen, 210 E. 5th.	309 1/2 Tremont; 2d, 4th Fri.
(m) 527	Galveston, Texas.	F. L. Wilson.	Joe Carlin, 4014 Ave. "L".	3d Res. Ave.; 2d Thurs.
(rr) 528	Millwaukee, Wis.	Joe Schimmels, 1912 Franklin St.	Jas. Hagerman, 619 Linus St.	Cooks and Waiters Hall; 1st Wed.
(m) 529	Plattsburg, N. Y.	F. F. Rember, 107 No. 33rd St.	John E. Senecal.	Old Fellows Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m) 532	Billings, Mont.	F. F. Rember, 107 No. 33rd St.	W. T. Gates, Box 646.	Electrical Workers' Hall; Every Fri.
(rr) 533	Proctor, Minn.	C. J. Lord, 901 1/2 W. Franklin.	Roy Judd, 1209 No. Rowley St.	258 State Hall; 1st, 3d Sat.
(i) 535	Evansville, Ind.	C. J. Lord, 901 1/2 W. Franklin.	T. O'Rourke, 359 Carrie St.	Room 234, Pacific Bldg.; 1st Mon.
(i) 536	Schenectady, N. Y.	Jos. Way, 1626 Union St.	F. Dougan, 6 Ford St.	R. Bleucher, 812 Commercial.
(cs) 537	San Francisco, Calif.	D. C. Wallace, 875 Arlington St., Oakland, Calif.	Arthur G. Norquist, 1004 State St.	Trades and Labor Council; 1st, 3d Mon.
(i) 538	Danville, Ill.	Ray Miller, 1213 E. Main St.	Clarence A. Philipp, 945 Crescent Place.	Trades Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m) 539	Port Huron, Mich.	H. C. Hinds, 2818 9th St. S. W.	J. McMurray, 911 3rd St. S. W.	116 Market Ave. S.; Fri.
(i) 540	Canton, Ohio	H. C. Bellinger, 3710 Park Ave.	W. F. Brance, 1518 Magazine St.	Carpenter Union Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(i) 541	Honolulu, Hawaii.	R. Diehl, 2581 1st Ave.	W. O. Bradley, 2121 10th Ave.	Carpenters' Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(rr) 549	Huntling, W. Va.	J. G. Dixon, 706 Idaho St.	F. G. Dixon, 706 Idaho St.	Carpenters' Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m) 552	Lewistown, Mont.	A. La Douceur.	J. C. Donald, 704 South 2nd St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Tues.
(i) 556	Walla Walla, Wash.	L. J. Raitor, 720 5th St. N. E.	L. J. Raitor, 720 5th St. N. E.	Basement, Sons Norway Hall; 1st Thurs.
(rr) 557	Minot, N. Dak.	T. J. Parnell, 123 Meridian St.	C. E. Anderson, Box 353.	Carpenters' Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m) 558	Florence, Ala.	E. L. Shrader, Labor Temple.	O. M. Green, 439 Vista Ave.	Labor Temple; Fri.
(i) 560	Pasadena, Calif.	A. L. McKewan, 1121 B. Wellington St., Verdun, P. Q.	A. L. Taylor, Lorrain Ave., Ottawa Park, N. J.	592 Union Ave.; 1st, 3d Wed.
(i) 561	Montreal, Que., Can.	C. H. Townsend, 452 No. Washington St.	C. H. Townsend, 452 No. Washington St.	Trades Council Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(m) 563	Marion, Ind.	Harold Salters, 2116 No. F St.	Walter Jellison, Wash. Theater Flats.	T. M. A. Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m) 564	Richmond, Ind.	H. A. Price, E. Radford, Va.	P. E. Moses, P. O. Box 404, Salem, Va.	Labor Hall; Tues.
(i) 567	Portland, Me.	T. J. Hennessey, Federal St.	C. Arthur Smith, 14 Devonshire St., Woodfords, Maine.	514 Congress St.; Every Monday.
(i) 568	Montreal, Que., Can.	E. Remillard, 111 Stanley St.	F. Grifford, 417 Ontario St., E.	417 Ont. St., E.; 1st, 3d Mon.
(i) 569	San Diego, Calif.	W. S. Rains, 2076 3d St.	G. W. Adams, 1027 21st St.	Fraternel Brotherhood Hall; Every Mon.
(m) 570	Tucson, Ariz.	M. C. Helfmann, Zuni Apt. Z. O. E., E 3rd St.	E. C. Russell, Box 504.	Labor Temple; 1st & 3d Sundays.
(m) 571	McGill, Nevada.	W. J. Hendry, Box 577.	John Phillips, Box 243.	Cypress Hall; 4th Mon.
(i) 572	Regina, Sask., Can.	Jas. R. Peacock, 2241 Pasqua.	W. J. Willis, 1047 Rittallack St.	Trades Hall, Osler St.; 3rd Wed.
(m) 574	Bremerton, Wash.	G. L. Clark, 215 2nd St.	J. Van Rossum, 214 9th St.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m) 575	Portsmouth, Ohio	Walt Miller, 937 Front St.	Louis Drennen, 1820 6th St.	Plumbers Hall; Every Fri.
(m) 577	Drumright, Okla.	M. F. Bauman.	R. Badon.	Ideal Electric Co.; Fri.
(i) 578	Hackensack, N. J.	Geo. Renz, 259 Green Ave., Lynhurst, N. J.	F. W. DuBois, 13 6th St., Ridgefield Park, N. J.	Junior Order Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m) 580	Olympia, Wash.	W. R. Peters, 1610 Bigelow Ave.	W. R. Peters, 1610 Bigelow Ave.	116 E. 4th St.; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m) 581	Morrisstown, N. J.	Thos. R. Plerson, Hanover Ave., Morris Plains.	Garrett Gurnee, 1 MacCulloch Av.	Elks' Hall; 1st, 3d Tues.
(i) 583	El Paso, Texas.	W. Stevenson, Labor Temple.	L. J. Reynolds, 1126 E. San Antonio St.	Labor Temple; Every Thurs.
(i) 584	Tulsa, Okla.	S. D. Griffing, 2812 E. 3rd St., Route No. 7.	G. D. Gadhois, 316 E. Third St.	Carpenters' Hall; Every Friday.
(i) 585	El Paso, Texas.	Chas. Murphy, Box 1318.	Claud Blair, Box 1316.	Labor Hall; Every Fri.
(m) 587	Pottsville, Pa.	Aug. Schuetter, 603 Boone St.	Ira J. Hassler, 601 N. 7th St.	Centre and Arch St.; 1st, 3d Tues.
(i) 588	Lowell, Mass.	Joseph C. Taft, 90 Crawford St.	Adam P. Silk, 53 Blodgett St.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m) 589	Saskatoon, Sask., Can.	Wm. S. Fyfe, Box 282.	J. Kemp, Box 282.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Fri.
(i) 590	New London, Conn.	W. E. Dray, 63 Lewis St.	F. C. Rathurn, 32 Cutler St.	Machinist Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(i) 591	Stockton, Calif.	C. S. Rose, 107 W. Poplar.	W. R. Gregory, 1017 S. Sutter.	216 E. Market; Mon.
(f) 592	Kansas City, Mo.	W. A. Mills, Labor Temple.	Ed. M. Fredrick, 4319 Bellevue Ave.	Labor Temple, 14th and Woodland; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m) 594	Dunkirk, N. Y.	Paul C. Kittell, 1 Canadway St.	C. R. Harris, 57 W. 3d St.	W. Main St.; 1st, 3d Tues.

L. U.	LOCATION	REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS	FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
(m)594	Santa Rosa, Calif.	Walter Stracke, Box 437.	Rex Harris, Box 437.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Tues.
(l)595	Oakland, Calif.	L. E. Pollard, 1835 92nd Ave.	W. P. Bourn, 3645 West St.	1918 Grove St.; Every Wed.
(l)596	Clarksburg, W. Va.	C. H. Baltzley, 602 Moore St.	D. M. Bessler, 99 Denham St.	Robinson Bldg.; Thurs.
(m)599	Iowa City, Ia.	F. E. Vaughn, 1016 Iowa Ave.	G. F. Ramsey, 624 S. Lucas St.	Eagles Hall; 2nd, 4th Tues.
(l)601	Champaign, Ill.	R. E. Kuster, 1211 W. Park St.	J. C. Adams, 1706 Glenn Park	Room 209, Labor Hall; 3d Fri.
		Urbana, Ill.	Drive, Champaign, Ill.	
(m)602	Amarillo, Texas	M. C. Apel, care W. Finkley	W. A. Singleton, care W. Finkley	W. O. W. Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
		Electric Co.	Electric Co.	
(m)603	Kittanning, Pa.	A. Dodds, 519 Highland.	E. McCafferty, 538 Fair St.	Carpenters' Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(rr)608	Fort Wayne, Ind.	O. Miller, 1011 Erie St.	O. L. Markey, 1045 Delaware Ave.	Apprentice Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(l)609	Spokane, Wash.	J. H. Porter, Box 1777.	E. Christoson, Box 1777.	Carpenters' Hall; last Thurs.
(m)610	Marshalltown, Ia.	Glenn Merrill, 517 No. 1st St.	Wm. Hartman, Box 65.	Labor Hall; 1st Sun.
(m)611	Albuquerque, N. M.	Wm. Shepherd, General Delivery.	W. E. Rueche, Box 244.	Painters Hall; 1st Wed.
(l)613	Atlanta, Ga.	J. A. Baumont, 112 Trinity Ave.	W. E. Weil, 560 Central Ave.	Labor Temple; Fri.
(l)614	San Rafael, Calif.	T. J. Cummings, Grand Ave.	H. E. Smith, 224 H St.	Building Trades Hall; 1st, 3d Tues.
(m)617	San Mateo, Calif.	R. Midgley, Menlo Park, Calif.	A. E. Midgley, Menlo Park, Calif.	B. T. C. Hall; 1st, 3d Tues.
		Box 128.	Box 128.	
(m)619	Hot Springs, Ark.		D. J. Peel, 10 Cedar Terr.	318 Malvern Ave; 1st Tues.
(m)620	Sheboygan, Wis.	T. E. MacDonald, 821 Oakland	Gerhart Fedler, 1425 N. 7th St.	Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
		Ave		
(s)622	Lynn, Mass.	Jas. Sheerman, 767a Western	R. Mansfield, 767a Western Ave.	St. Mary's Hall, W.; 1st, 3d Mon.
		Ave., W.	A. W.	
(l)623	Butte, Mont.	J. Dougherty, Box 141.	A. A. Sundberg, Box 141.	Cooks' & Waiters' Hall; 2nd, 4th Tues.
(l)625	Halifax, N. S., Can.	W. Donnelly, 7 Annandale St.	W. Donnelly, 7 Annandale St.	7 Annandale St.; 1st Fri.
(m)627	Lorain, Ohio	Lester Kress, 323 7th St.	C. Wiegand, 331 E. 21st St.	Carpenters' Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(rr)628	Wilmington, Del.	Harry Ringler, 1022 W. 3d St.	A. Almsworth, 320 W. 6th St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Tues.
(m)629	Moncton, N. B., C.	Walter H. Stratton, 79 Fleet St.	R. Robinson, Sunny Brae, West	Labor Hall; 2d Mon.
		Co.	Co.	
(m)630	Lethbridge, Alta., C.	Leo Wadden, Box 474.	Leo Wadden, P. O. Box 474.	4th St. S.; 3d Sun., p. m
(l)631	Newburgh, N. Y.	Fred Scott, R.F.D. No. 1, 5th Ave.	Leslie Weaver, 140 Lander St.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Mon.
(l)635	Davenport, Iowa.	A. Andersen, 427 E. 14th St.	L. P. Creelless, 1927 College Ave.	Turner Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.
(l)636	Toronto, Ont., Can.	A. McDonald, 127 John St.	S. Millington, 52 Carus Ave.	Labor Temple;
(m)638	New Glasgow, N. S., C.	G. Cavanaugh, West Side.	Geo. Townsend, Box 963.	Law Joy Bldg. 1st, 4th Wed.
(rr)641	Silvis, Ill.	C. A. Rusland, Box 136, Water-	Thos. Phares, 619 W. 4th St.	Industrial Hall, Moline, Ill.; 2d Wed.
		town, Ill.	Davenport, Ia.	
(m)642	Meriden, Conn.	H. Geis, 63 Lindsley Ave.	E. D. Lancaster, 79 Reservoir Ave.	Building Trades Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(m)646	Sheridan, Wyo.	C. E. Luce, 1150 No. Custer St.	Leo B. Oneyear, 15 No. Sheri-	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Fri.
			dan Ave.	
(l)647	Schenectady, N. Y.	Edw. Smith, 310 Paige St.	W. A. Briggs, 247 Foster Ave.	258 State St.; 1st Wed.
(m)648	Hamilton, Ohio	C. S. Bowers, 708 So. 8th St.	J. W. Wilson, 429 Pershing Ave.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m)649	Alton, Ill.	C. W. White 26 E. 6th St.	J. Voss, 900 Hawley Ave.	Tophorn Hall; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m)653	Miles City, Mont.	G. C. Pitts, 614 N. Prairie Ave.	Jas. P. Welch, P. O. Box 821	7th and Main St.; 1st, 3d Mon.
(rr)654	Tacoma, Wash.	V. A. Sorenson, 4021 So. 66th St.	C. O. Smith, 1509 E. 68th St.	1117 1/2 Tacoma Ave., Tacoma, Wash.; 1st Wed. 1431 1st Ave., Seattle; 3d Wed.
			Seattle, Wash.	
(l)655	Waterbury, Conn.	Wm. Halpin, 19 Sycamore Lane	E. B. Chapin, Box 1125.	127 E. Main St.; 1st, 3d Wed.
(s)659	Dunkirk, N. Y.	Chas. Constantino, 330 Deer St.	Chas. Constantino, 330 Deer St.	Mechanics' Hall; 4th Sun., 2:30 p. m.
(l)660	Waterbury, Conn.	Martin O'Rourke, 401 Cooke St.	Edw. Conlon, 501 S. Wilson St.	Building Trades Hall; Every Fri.
(m)661	Hutchinson, Kans.	C. P. Gish, 511 W. 17th.	A. B. Rutledge, 113 N. Monroe	Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Tues.
(rr)663	Boston, Mass.	Walt H. Chandler, Box 21, N.	Frank P. Chase, 52 Bellevue St.	Puritan Hall; 3d Thurs.
		Billerica, Mass.	Lowell, Mass.	
(m)664	New York, N. Y.	Chas. H. Reef, 340 Irving Ave.	Wm. H. Pinckney, 189 Jackson	Brooklyn Labor Lye.; 2d, 4th Fri.
		Brooklyn, N. Y.	Ave., Mineola, L. I.	
(l)666	Richmond, Va.	Will Tompkins, 1717 3rd Ave.	C. J. Alston, 629 N. 33d St.	Arcade Bldg.; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m)668	Lafayette, Ind.	Henry Lammers, 1119 Elizabeth	Wm. Fredricks, 210 S. Salisbury,	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Mon.
			West Lafayette, Ind.	
(l)669	Springfield, Ohio.	Sam Wright, 1133 Western Ave. S.	W. R. Hicks, 339 Oakwood Pl.	Labor Temple; Every Fri.
(m)670	Fargo, N. Dak.	A. Gilmore, 1326 7th Ave. So.	S. B. Franksky, 719 10th St. So.	Labor Temple; 1st Thurs.
(l)672	Grand Forks, N. Dak.	Ed. Lane, 509 Euclid Ave.	E. L. Joiner, 407 Cherry St.	Union Temple; 2d, 4th Sun.
(m)673	Vineand, N. J.	Edw. Pettengill, 638 Elmer St.	John M. Stidham, 204 S. 3d St.	Moose Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m)675	Elizabeth, N. J.	S. J. Martin, 233 Franklin St.	R. D. Lewis, 218 Orchard St.	Building Trades Council; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(m)677	Cristobal, C. Z., Pan.	F. W. Hallin, Box 88, Cristobal,	W. H. Nellis, Box 31, Gatun	Masonic Hall; 1st, 3d Tues.
		C. Z.	C. Z.	
(m)679	Grinnell, Iowa.	Ike Hunter, 603 2d Ave.	F. L. Rinefort, 1303 Main St.	Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m)680	Fond du Lac, Wis.	W. J. Mueller, 453 N. Park Ave.	Wm. Liefander, Box 38.	Trades & Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m)681	Wichita Falls, Tex.	Lee Hudgins.	H. F. Sprinkles, 2000 Buchanan	Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
			St.	
(m)684	Modesto, Calif.	E. Palmer, 402 Virginia Ave.	N. A. Lambert, 1005 6th St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Wed.
(rr)685	Bloomington, Ill.	E. Moore, 705 N. Mason.	Wm. Rylander, 1507 W. Graham	Odd Fellows Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m)686	Hazlet, Pa.	C. J. Brill, 323 E. Walnut St.	Lewis Miller, 584 Peace St.	Mechanics' Bldg.; every Fri.
(m)688	Mansfield, Ohio	R. Curry, 98 Lind Ave.	J. B. Leonard, 16 Helges St.	Trades Council Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
		Arthur H. Sellers, 1230 Elm St.	H. M. Griggs, 1111 E. Wilson	K. of P. Hall; every Mon.
			Ave.	
(m)694	Youngstown, Ohio.	C. H. Gardner, 29 Poplar St.	Al. Serfoss, 326 E. Cherry St.	125 W. Federal St.; 2d, 4th Thurs.
		E. Youngstown, Ohio.	Box 11, Mahoningtown, Pa.	
(m)695	St. Joseph, Mo.	Hugh Bias, 723 Warsaw Ave.	E. Holman, 2521 Messani St.	K. P. Hall; Thurs.
(l)696	Albany, N. Y.	G. W. Colony, 38 Clinton Ave.	Wm. J. Hannaway, 52 Elizabeth	91 N. Pearl St. 1st, 3d Fri.
(l)697	Gary, Ind.	J. J. Scherer, 14 Condit St.	John R. Koble, 1045 E. 47th St.	Gary Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Mon.
		Hammond.	Chicago.	Hammond Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m)698	Jerome, Ariz.	C. W. Wyckoff, Box 1340.	W. H. Johnston, Box 1340.	Miller Bldg.; Every Mon.
(m)701	Hinsdale, Ill.	Lee Kline, Naperville, Ill.	R. W. Langkafel, Hinsdale, Ill.	Naperville, Ill.; 2d Fri.
(m)702	Marion, Ill.	Neal Campbell, Marion, Ill.	E. Scott, 208 N. Gardner, W.	Mystic Workers; 1st, 3d Sun.
			Frankfort, Ill.	
(m)703	Edwardsville, Ill.	E. Spalding, Car Southern Ill.	C. H. Hotz, Postal Tel. Co.	Main and Vandalia; 2d, 4th Tues.
		Lt. P. Co., Collinsville, Ill.		
(l)704	Dubuque, Ia.	S. B. Ditch, E. Dubuque, Iowa.	Henry Gehell, 2117 No. Main St.	7th and Main; 1st, 3d Tues.
(m)706	Monmouth, Ill.	Fred Stutsman, 217 W. Detroit	Jas. E. Ward, 733 E. 11th Ave.	Labor Hall; 2d Mon.
		Ave.		
(m)707	Holyoke, Mass.	Jas. Dowd, 659 High St.	D. Crane, 277 Park St.	Redmen's Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m)710	Northampton, Mass.	F. Zuyewski, 37 Grant Ave.	Lee Christal, 40 Hampton Ave.	1st National Bank; 1st, 2d Tues.
(m)711	Long Beach, Calif.	A. Jackson, Box 207.	W. H. Brown, 533 Daisy Ave.	Labor Temple; Every Tues.
(l)712	New Brighton, Pa.	C. D. Beaver, 470 College Ave.	Chas. May, P. O. Box 234, West	Painters' Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
		Beaver Falls, Pa.	Bridgewater, Pa.	
(s)713	Chicago, Ill.	A. Lang, 1433 S. 59th Ave.	H. F. Stelling, 119 S. Throop St.	119 S. Throop St.; 1st, 3d Mon.
		Chicago, Ill.		
715	Kincaid, Ill.	Roy Hawkins.	Oscar Simon, Box 401.	I. O. O. F. Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(l)716	Houston, Texas	T. T. Saunders, 1620 Maud St.	E. Wood, 2014 W. Canitol.	Labor Temple; Every Thurs.
(s)717	Boston, Mass.	Geo. E. Donahue, 987 Wash. St.	Geo. Chase, Box 12, Wilmington,	987 Wash St.; 1st 3d Tues.
			Mass.	

L. U.	LOCATION	REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS	FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
(1) 719	Manchester, N. H.	E. V. Fitzpatrick, 475 Maple St.	F. L. Evans, 599 Hanover St.	895 Elm St.; 2d, 4th Wed.
(rr) 720	Camden, N. J.	E. Sontgen, 416 Royden St.	E. F. Cooper, P. O. Box 47, Palmyra, N. J.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m) 722	Cortland, N. Y.	Leon Gerrard, 114½ Homer Ave.	Jerry Hartnett, Box 298	Trades Assembly; 1st Mon.
(1) 723	Port Wayne, Ind.	D. Baughman, 2028 Courtland Ave.	B. E. Deel, 1017 Loree St.	Painters' Hall; Every Fri.
(m) 724	Ottawa, Can.	B. J. Thomson, 13 Balsam St.	B. J. Thomson, 13 Balsam St.	115 Spark St.; 2d, 4th Wed.
(1) 725	Terre Haute, Ind.	P. A. Hall, 1837 S. 8th St.	A. C. Moredock, 2329 5th Ave.	O. L. U. Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m) 729	Puassutawney, Pa.	H. W. Krenkan, Cole, Pa.	John Mitchell, 232 N. Main St.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m) 731	Int. Falls, Minn.	E. B. Walsh, 409 5th St.	E. R. Valsb, 409 5th St.	City Hall; 1st, 3d Tues.
(rr) 732	Portsmouth, Va.	L. Ziegenhalm, 424 Nelson St.	J. W. Bethel, 1831 Laurel Ave.	Home of Labor, Inc.; 1st, 3d Wed.
(rr) 733	Altoona, Pa.	O. B. McConahy, Station No. 13	Louis A. Lamade, 332 24th Ave.	B. R. T. Hall; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m) 734	Norfolk, Va.	Jerome E. Hawkins, 431 Wright St., Portsmouth, Va.	J. F. Cherry, 330 Poole St.	Odd Fellows Hall; 1st & 3d Thurs.
(m) 735	Burlington, Ia.	W. F. Wales, 814 N. 9th St.	R. E. Pierce, 1207 S. 4th St.	Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(m) 738	Orange, Texas	E. L. Spaugb, Box 204	E. L. Spaugb, Box 204	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Fri.
(1) 740	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	James J. Loftus, 508 Montgomery Ave., West Pittston, Pa.	Wm. Thirlwall, care of Mr. Rice, 191 E. Market St.	Simon Long Bldg.; Tues.
(rr) 741	Scranton, Pa.	Robt. Anderson, 123 Belmont Ter.	W. D. Jackson, 52 Pleasant St.	Eagles Hall; 2d & 4th Fri.
(rr) 742	New York, N. Y.	R. J. O'Keefe, 372 13th Ave., Astoria, L. I.	V. J. La Noce, 211 E. 101st St.	Kleefteld's Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m) 743	Reading, Pa.	Leon Bush, 223 Moss St.	Walter Diehl, Wanner Bldg.	Reed and Court Sts.; Mon.
(rr) 744	New York, N. Y.	J. J. O'Neill, 91 Monroe St., Winfield, L. I.	K. Tiltson, Linden St., Bellmore, L. I.	Aranum Hall, Richmond Hill; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(rr) 750	Pittsburgh, Pa.	J. J. O'Hara, 3350 Webster Ave.	O. Bendorf, Box 366, Piteatrn, Pa.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m) 751	Little Falls, N. Y.	Burney Blair, 20 Hancock St.	Fred Pross, 312 Mary St.	Trades Assembly Hall; 1st & 3d Fri.
(rr) 752	Jersey City, N. J.	Herman Heiser, 32 E. Maurice St., Elmhurst, Long Island, N. Y.	Geo. Weierich, 29 Sterling St., East Orange, N. J.	583 Summit Ave.; 1st, 3d Mon.
(rr) 753	Philadelphia, Pa.	Edw. L. Miller, 1335 N. Allison	R. Ellis, 1235 N. 53d St.	4039 Lancaster Ave.; 1st, 3d Fri.
(rr) 754	Sayre, Pa.	H. Hewitt, 115 Chemung St., Waverly, N. Y.	Thomas Crawford, 317 S. Wilbur Ave.	Redmen's Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(1) 755	Clarksburg, W. Va.	Geo. B. Shawver, Route No. 1, Weston, W. Va.	Chas. C. Drummond, Box 124, Hepzibah, W. Va.	Williams Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m) 756	Fairmont, W. Va.	Wm. Henke, Box 536, Rivesville, W. Va.	H. Manley, 94 Fairmont Ave.	I. B. E. W. Hall; Mon.
(rr) 757	Joliet, Ill.	Edwin Lindstrom, 1917 State St., Lockport, Ill.	H. C. Kueffner, 910 So. Joliet St.	Laughton Hall; 1st Wednesday.
(m) 758	Hagerstown, Md.	Clyde Anders, 621 N. Mulberry St.	Karl L. Barr, 629 No. Mulberry	Young Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m) 760	Knoxville, Tenn.	K. P. Dyke, 132 New York Ave.	A. S. Bradley, 422 Richard St.	Central Labor Hall; 2d Fri.
(m) 762	Ashtabula, Ohio	George Vlau	C. J. Clark, 44½ Madison.	Kritz Hall; 2nd, 4th Wed.
(1) 763	Omaha, Nebr.	C. L. Gustafson, 2202½ S. 16th St.	H. G. Durham, 222 N. 25th	Labor Temple; Wed.
(rr) 764	Denver, Colo.	L. A. Johnson, 3120 S. Lincoln St.	Harry Kelly, 4376 Tennyson St.	1737 Champa St.; 2d & 4th Wed.
(m) 765	Visalia, Calif.	F. L. Esting, Box 896		Labor Temple; Wed.
(m) 767	Helper, Utah	E. B. Hofma, Box 423	E. B. Hofma, Box 423	City Hall; 1st, 3d Sun.
(rr) 770	Albany, N. Y.	Frank Clare, 625 2nd St.	H. Beardsley, 582 3d St.	Carman Hall; 4th Thurs.
(1) 771	Richmond, Va.		A. Holladay, 1130 Semmes St.	Pythian Bldg.; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(m) 773	Windsor, Ont., Can.	I. Stewart, 510 Gladstone Ave.	A. Ecks, 521 Dougall Ave.	61 Pitt St. E.; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(rr) 774	Cincinnati, Ohio	Edw. Strohmaier, 24 W. 14th St.	Green, 19 Euclid Ave., Lakewood, Ky.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Tues.
(rr) 776	Providence, A. I.	J. J. Dooriss, 300 Charles St.	Henry W. Manley, Pawtucket, R. I.	98 Weybossett St.; 2d, 4th Wed.
(rr) 779	Chicago, Ill.		R. J. Lindsay, 3356 W. Madison	5324 So. Halsted St.; 2d, 4th Fri.
(rr) 781	Harrisburg, Pa.	F. L. Eckert, P. O. Box 77, West Fairview, Pa.	L. F. Clark, 16 Poplar St., Wormleysburg, Pa.	3d and Cumberland; 1st, 3d Fri.
(rr) 784	Indianapolis, Ind.	W. L. Harrison, 1515 W. 27th St.	F. J. Lancaster, 41 N. Linwood Ave.	233 Hume Mansur Bldg.; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m) 788	St. Augustine, Fla.	Jas. Prestwood, Gen. Del.	Geo. Osgood, 30 Grove Ave.	Fraternal Hall; Last Sun.
(rr) 787	St. Thomas, Ont.	Carl Grimstead, 63 Moore St.	J. R. Smith, 31 Maple St.	Machinist Hall; 1st, 3d Fri.
(rr) 791	Louisville, Ky.	R. L. Browder, 2117 W. Broadway.	L. E. Hagan, 3923 So. First St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(rr) 793	Chicago, Ill.	V. C. Peterson, 6110 So. Peoria St.	A. Peterson, 6435 So. Maplewood Ave.	5436 So. Wentworth Ave; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(rr) 794	Chicago, Ill.	J. F. Corrigan, 7034 S. Troop St.	Dan Dubilbies, 7436 Kimbark Ave.	Ellis Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(rr) 795	Chicago, Ill.	W. A. Street, 10150 Lowe Ave.	M. Prendergast, 214 W. Garfield Blvd.	Colonial Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.
(rr) 796	Aurora, Ill.	John Grundy, 406 Grove St.	E. A. Collins, 364 Linden Ave.	Dillenburg Hall; 2d Mon.
(rr) 797	Chicago, Ill.	H. Gantz, 6915 Justine St.	L. B. Greenawalt, 8129 So. Sangamon St.	Hopkins Hall; 2d, 4th Fri.
(rr) 798	Chicago, Ill.	Floyd E. Mitchell, 8637 S. Loomis St.	M. Rowe, 1516 So. 53th Ave., Cicero, Ill.	Central Park Hall; 3d Wed.
(rr) 799	Kansas City, Kans.	F. L. Hartig, Y. M. C. A., Kansas City, Kans.	John Flynn, 1418 S. 26th St., Kansas City, Kans.	Fireman Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(rr) 800	Rocky Mount, N. C.	D. Kornegay, R. R. No. 5	M. G. Hammond, 550 Sunset Ave.	Keyser Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(rr) 801	Grand Rapids, Mich.	Chas. Willoughby, 1252 Terrace Ave.	J. L. Finn, 159 Carrier St. N. E.	Campan Hall; 1st, 3d Tues.
(m) 802	Moose Jaw, Sask., Can.	H. Murphy, Box 277	H. Murphy, Box 277	Labor Hall; 2d Wed.
(rr) 803	New Haven, Conn.	Fred Grube, 467 Blatchley Ave.	Frank Thomann, 27 Pond Lily Ave.	Trades Council Hall; 3d Mon.
(rr) 805	Sedalia, Mo.	L. L. Comer, 609 S. Lafayette.	Jos. Latham, 1004 N. Osage St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m) 808	Alliance, Ohio	John Boren	E. H. Masters, 1432 E. Grant St.	Maccabee Hall; Thurs.
(m) 809	Oelwein, Iowa	R. L. Brady, 219 3rd Ave. No.	R. L. Brady, 219 3rd Ave. No.	Labor Hall; 4th Mon.
(rr) 811	Lenoir City, Tenn.	E. S. Voiles, P. O. Box 383.	Jas. R. Ward, P. O. Box 397	Union Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(rr) 812	Little Rock, Ark.	T. J. Tolliver	J. McConnell, 1215 Cumberland St.	Strike Hdqts.; Every Thurs.
(rr) 814	Havelock, Nebr.	James L. Maxwell, P. O. Box 374	James L. Maxwell, Box 374	Labor Temple; 3d Tues.
(rr) 817	New York, N. Y.	W. C. Armstrong, 2152 Crotona Ave.	C. H. DeSanto, 533 Tinton Ave.	111 E. 125th St.; 1st, 3d Tues.
(rr) 819	Salamanca, N. Y.	John E. Fitzgerald, 81 Wilson St.	C. H. Odell, 15 Gates Ave.	Carpenters' Hall; 2d Sat.
(tel) 823	New Orleans, La.	C. F. Merriman, 3524 Cleveland	A. J. Tomasosch, 717 S. Clark	822 Union St.; 1st, 3d Tues.
(rr) 824	Middletown, N. Y.	Russell B. Lebau, 424 North St.	Lloyd E. Laurence, 85 Watkins Ave.	Gunther Bldg.; 4th Wed.
(1) 827	Champaign and Urbana, Ill.	Joe Dalton, 404 No. Neil St., Champaign.	H. R. McDonald, R. R. 1, Champaign, Ill.	Labor Hall, Champaign, Ill.; 1st Thurs.

L. U.	LOCATION	REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS	FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
(rr)829	San Bernardino, Calif.	Harry Schelline, 552 14th St.	Thos. J. Casper, Box 42.	Labor Temple; Every Fri.
(rr)832	Trenton, Mo.	Richard D. Ridgway, 112 W. 7th	B. D. Paris, 808 Halliburton St.	Miners' Hall; 2d Mon.
(rr)834	Hoboken, N. J.	Frank Borgen, 216 Furman Pl., Kingsland, N. J.	Harold Miller, 209 N. 15th Ave. E. Orange, N. J.	107 Washington; 1st, 4th Mon.
(rr)838	Meridian, Miss.	C. N. Holland, 511 40th Ave.	C. N. Holland, 511 40th Ave.	K. of P. Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(rr)839	Jersey Shore, Pa.	C. E. Bassett, 1515 Locust St.	J. W. Miller, 498 Alleghany St.	K. of C. Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(i) 840	Geneva, N. Y.	Elmer Switzer, 5 Merrill Ave.	Walt W. Hosking, 209 Fulleney	Exchange St.; Alternate Fri.
(m)841	Topeka, Kans.	W. H. Rowe, 306 E. 7th St.	R. D. Collins, 1214 Greeley St.	Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(rr)842	Utica, N. Y.	John Matheson, 1904 Storrs Ave.	E. Martz, 26 Foster St., Whitesboro, N. Y.	Labor Temple; 4th Wed.
(rr)847	Kansas City, Kans.	C. Victor, 720 S. Valley St.	A. J. Gagnat, 48 S. 19th St.	Daniels Hall; 2d Sat.
(rr)849	Syracuse, N. Y.	Leo Hosley, Manhattan Hotel	D. E. Passage, 1243 Park St.	Carman's Hall; 2d & 4th Tues.
(m)853	Brewster, Ohio	C. T. Griesheimer, 613 Jarvis Ave., Massillon, Ohio.	G. Mathais, Box 1.	Massillon, Ohio; 4th Mon.
(rr)854	Buffalo, N. Y.	Walter Hayden, 417 W. North St.	G. T. Gray, 401 Prospect Ave.	Polish Union Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m)855	Madison, Ind.	Harry M. Allen, 218 W. DuBois Ave.	R. Tumleson, 315 E. North St.	Building Trades Hall; every Fri.
(rr)857	DuBois, Pa.	F. P. Owen, 324 High St.	Albert E. Ritson, 614 Chestnut Ave.	Orion Hall; 1st, 3d Fri.
(rr)858	Somerset, Ky.	S. L. Orr, 275 E. 168th St., New York.	R. P. Owens, 324 High St.	K. of P. Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
(rr) 860	Long Island City, N. Y.	C. L. Clyatt, 413 E. 4th St.	Wm. H. Rohrsen, 1523 Leland Ave., New York, N. Y.	Kleeftield's Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(rr) 862	Jacksonville, Fla.	Frank P. Clark, 609 Alabama St.	J. H. Kirchain, 714 Warrington Ave.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Tues.
(rr) 863	Lafayette, Ind.	W. Schlinck, 112 Diamond Bridge Ave., Hawthorne, N. J.	Frank Jones, 1620 N. 16th.	Foresters' Hall; 1st, 3d Tues.
(rr) 864	Jersey City, N. J.	W. S. Perego, 1810 Division St.	J. B. Hart, 782 E. 19th St.	Hawkes Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(rr) 865	Baltimore, Md.	Dave McNorgan, 4550 Vancouver Ave.	Robt. Montgomery, 13 W. Randall	Redmen Hall; 2d & 4th Wed.
(rr) 867	Detroit, Mich.	Thos. Gernon, 5341 Camp St.	Wm. Hamilton, 833 Brainard St.	25 Aided Ave.; 1st Thurs.
(p) 868	New Orleans, La.	Jos. F. Smith, P. O. Box 54.	Jos. Heier, 1320 Elysian Fields Ave.	B. K. of A. Home; 2d, 4th Mon.
869	Iroquois Falls, Ont., Can.	C. P. Gulick, 40 Decatur St.	R. A. Lopeke.	
(rr)870	Cumberland, Md.	Frank Glaze, 1814 So. Buckeye	K. D. Bachman, 426 No. Centre	Chapel Hill Hose Co.; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m)873	Kokomo, Ind.	W. L. Johnson, 445 Gray St.	Herbert Lyons, 1711 So. Union	Labor Temple; 1-2-3-4 Fri.
(m)874	Zanesville, Ohio	Francis B. Enrich, 620 W. Chestnut St.	W. F. Noll, 30 Hedgewood Ave.	Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
875	Washington, Pa.	C. A. O'Neill, 2716 Myrtle St.	Austin N. Kneestrick, 130 Murray Ave.	Plumbers' Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(rr)882	New Orleans, La.	G. W. Miner, 606 S. Robinson	G. F. Schenck, 709 Opelousas Ave.	820 Union St.; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(rr)884	Cleburne, Texas	Wm. Coty, 1521 N. Keating Ave.	W. G. Howell, 108 N. Walnut St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Tues.
(rr)885	Chicago, Ill.	Carl W. Frank, 2921 18th Ave. So.	Hubert McDonald, 2137 Cortez St.	N. E. Cor. Armistage & Crawford Ave.; 1st Tues.
(rr)886	Minneapolis, Minn.	J. Cline, 4663a Tenn. Ave.	Geo. Wicklem, 2921 18th Ave. S.	3212 33d Ave. So.; 1st Sat.
(rr)888	St. Louis, Mo.	A. B. Christenson, 407 So. Academy St.	Henry Meyer, 3929a N. 21st St.	Fraternal Hall; 3d Thurs.
(m)890	Charleston, Wis.	Jacob Wagner, 1019 Adams St.	H. F. Berg, 618 Prairie Ave.	Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m)891	Coshocton, Ohio	J. R. Hennessey, 234 James Ave.	Elmer Dover, 718 Pine St.	Trades & Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m)892	Mankato, Minn.	O. Sutton, 111 Welland Ave.	H. L. Andersen, 326 Pearl St.	State Bank; 1st Thursdays.
(m)897	Niagara Falls, Ont., Can.	B. Dunlapp, 1424 State St.	A. Over, 69 N. Main St.	Bamfield Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(i)899	Milwaukee, Wis.	R. H. Woods, 696 Conway St.	K. Dunlapp, 1424 State St.	Bartender's Hall; Tuesday.
(rr)902	St. Paul, Minn.	E. T. Ferguson, Box 1471	J. LaPointe, 400 Dakota Bldg.	New Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Tues.
(m)904	Fort Scott, Kans.	Cecil H. Allen, 620 Frontenac St.	O. Lee Talbott, 116 E. Wall St.	Redman Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m)905	Ranger, Texas	F. N. Evans, 594 E. 107th St., Cleveland.	Wm. Peterson, 611 1/2 Pine St.	Carpenters' Hall; Wed.
(m)910	Watertown, N. Y.	L. S. Cary, Box 746	Geo. Dezell, Weldon Hotel	Britton Block, Arsenal St.; 1st, 3d Wed.
(rr)912	Columbus, Ohio	Geo. Louthoud, Cape Madeline, Que., Can., Box 100.	R. D. Jones, 7508 Shaw Ave., S. W. Cleveland.	10506 Superior Hall, Cleveland, O.; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m)914	Thorold, Ont., Can.	C. S. Priddy, Box 2016, De Sota Sta.	R. Bettie, Box 760.	Carpenters' Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m)915	Three Rivers, Que., Can.	C. N. Christian, 321 Main St., Clifton Heights, Newport, Ky.	Geo. A. Louthoud, Box 100, Cape Madeline, Que.	44 Des Forges St.; 1st, 3d Fri.
(rr)917	Memphis, Tenn.	T. H. Peters, 221 1st St.	C. S. Priddy, Box 2016, De Sota Sta.	B. of R. T. Hall; 1st, 3d Fri.
(rr)918	Covington, Ky.	G. Gustafson, Box 132	W. H. Stemble, 2nd and Maple Sts., Silver Grove, Ky.	I. O. O. F. Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(rr)919	Erwin, Tenn.	D. A. Boon, 800 Bainbridge St., So. Richmond, Va.	T. H. Peters, 221 1st St.	Trainmen's Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m)921	Two Harbors, Minn.	E. B. Normington, 917 1/2 16th	E. H. Bailey, 528 8th Ave.	City Hall; 2d Thurs.
(rr)924	Wheeling, W. Va.	H. R. Shriver, care of Fowler Elect. Co.	G. T. Liston, Bridgeport, Ohio.	1515 Market St.; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m)931	Lake Charles, La.	Frank McGovern, 1809 1/2 Howard Ave.	T. A. Brown, 320 Mill St.	Rineau Bldg.; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(m)934	Tucson, Ariz.	Chas. Yockum, 1107 N. 2d St.	W. W. Akers, 112 No. 3rd Ave.	Trades Council Hall; Thurs.
(m)936	Enid, Okla.	Joseph Devine, 325 Alice St.	Victor V. Parr, 525 E. Randolph Ave.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Mon.
(rr)937	Richmond, Va.	Percy Goulette, 317 E. Madison	E. C. Murray, 11 So. Mulberry St.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Wed.
(rr)938	Sacramento, Calif.	P. Mattoon, 2015 1/2 Elysian St.	J. C. Kendall, 3159 "C" St.	K. of P. Hall; Tuesday.
(m)942	Cisco, Texas	C. G. Caldwell, Box 272.	W. J. McLean, Box 479.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m)944	Seattle, Wash.	Frank Taylor, 267 Baker St.	R. Wilbourne, 427 20th Ave., N.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m)947	Vincennes, Ind.	C. F. Heyn, 181 Milton St., E. Dedham, Mass.	C. Prullage, 429 Scott St.	117 1/2 Main; Wednesday.
(m)948	Flint, Mich.	Wm. A. Keane, 193 N. Indiana Ave.	Ed J. Stauffer, Grand Blanc, Mich.	216 W. 8th St., Friday.
(m)953	Eau Claire, Wisc.	Bert H. Brown, 402 S. Edith St.	Wm. Foster, 742 N. Barstow St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Fri.
(rr)954	Houston, Texas	Stanley Carroll, 426 Maple St.	Wm. Lodge, 1138 Yale St.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m)956	Espanola, Ont., Can.	Harry Poff, 311 E. Wayne	R. L. Huebner	Community Hall; 1st Mon.
(rr)958	Corning, N. Y.	Lee Gunter, W. 1st South St.	Harvey Lounsbury, 99 Perry Ave.	Moose Hall; 1st, 4th Mon.
(rr)962	Readville, Mass.	M. F. Harris, 1307 W. 40th St.	David P. Healey, 13 Howe Ave., S. Boston.	694 Washington St., Boston; 1st Mon.
(m)963	Kankakee, Ill.	E. H. Yoltion, 1310 Front St.	Earl Harper, 907 So. Osborne Ave.	Labor Hall; 1st Wed.
(rr)967	Albuquerque, N. M.	Ralph Waggoner, 1113 Cedar St.	E. B. Swope, 417 West Fruit Ave.	I. O. O. F. Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(rr)972	Marietta, Ohio	Wm. H. LaPointe, 3109 Chaucer	Chas. Davis, 449 Maple St.	Labor Hall; 1st Wed.
(i)973	South Bend, Ind.	M. E. Boun, 624 N. Charles St.	Harry N. Austin, 1231 Portage Ave.	613 N. Hill; 2d, 4th Fri.
(m)974	Carlinville, Ill.	J. R. Dezern, 1320 West 37th St.	W. E. Miller, 3133 Cherokee St.	Bldg. Trades Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(rr)975	Norfolk, Va.	Elmer D. Sellers, 600 Baldwin St.	Carl Senter, 540 Maple Ave.	Odd Fellows Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(rr)976	Fort Madison, Ia.			Heady Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m)978	Elkhart, Ind.			Federation Hall; 1st, 3d Tues.
(m)980	Los Angeles, Calif.			Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Tues.

L. U.	LOCATION	REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS	FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS	MEETING PLACE AND DATE
(rr)988	Elmira, N. Y.	V. S. Miller, 723 Seneca Pl.	Wm. Moffat, 824 Cedar St.	Trades Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m)991	Corning, N. Y.	A. E. Kresehlmann, 345 W. 1st	Le Claire Decker, 211 Columbia	C. L. U. Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(rr)994	Kansas City, Mo.	Dan Fehrenbach, 4411 Norledge	Dan Fehrenbach, 4411 Norledge	Mo. Pac. R. R. E. Bottom Shop; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m)995	Baton Rouge, La.	M. F. Hall, 628 Mills Ave.	E. J. Bourg, 829 Louisiana Ave.	I. O. O. F. Hall; Every Wed.
(m)996	Bradford, Pa.	F. H. Foster, Lewis Run, Pa.	F. M. Lewis, 420 E. Main St.	Whittaker Bldg.; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m)997	Shawnee, Okla.	Volney Jones, 423 S. Pottinger	R. F. Hamilton, Box 532	Whittaker Bldg.; Wednesday.
(m)998	Greensboro, N. C.	H. H. Thornton, 526 Douglas St.	R. L. Dapp, Jr., 926 Walker Ave.	Maccabee Hall; Tuesday.
(l)1002	Tulsa, Okla.	James Duncan, 2106 E. First St.	O. M. Anderson, 1407 W. 23rd	County Court House; Tuesday.
(rr)1005	St. Louis, Mo.	P. J. Connors, 4809 Easton Ave.	Jas. Wray, 3901a Easton Ave.	Butler's Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
(rr)1008	San Rafael, Calif.	E. H. Cole, Larkspur, Calif. Box 142	E. C. Alexander, 18 Clorinda Ave., San Rafael, Calif.	Co-op. Store Hall, San Rafael, Cal.; 2d, 4th Wed.
(m)1012	Ellensburg, Wash.	J. W. Paterson, 105 S. Ruby St.	Wm. Deltz, 616 N. Fulton St.	Moose Hall; 1st, 3d Wed.
(m)1014	Allentown, Pa.	James C. Wagner, 145 No. 5th St.	J. E. Johnson, 211 Easton Ave.	124 No. 6th St., 1st, 3d Wed.
(rr)1015	Peoria, Ill.	E. U. Bloompot, 900 Charlotte St., Pekin, Ill.		Nichols Hall; Wed.
(rr)1016	Superior, Wis.	Ed. F. Lafferty, P. O. Box 168	Ed. F. Lafferty, P. O. Box 168	Trade Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(l)1021	Uniontown, Pa.	Howard House, 151 Grant St.	Owen D. Farr, 164 Morgantown	Fraternal Home Bldg.; 2d, 4th Tues.
(rr)1023	Canton, Ohio	Paul Johannang, 639 Park Ave. S. W.	Paul Johannang, 639 Park Ave. S. W.	307 So. Market Ave.; 2d, 4th Fri.
(rr)1024	Pittsburgh, Pa.	E. G. Mapons, Box 547, Hazlewood Sta.	C. W. Sheppard, 910 W. Diamond North Side.	Odd Fellows' Hall; 1st, 3d Fri.
(rr)1025	Cos Cob, Conn.	G. E. Gilfort, 14 Cedar St., Port Chester, N. Y.	Harry P. Gaffney, P. O. Box 88	Carpenters Hall; Friday.
(l)1029	Woonsocket, R. I.	Wm. Grady, 141 Cato St.	Ralph Nutting, 131 Lincoln St.	5 S. Main St.; 1st Monday.
(rr)1030	Chicago, Ill.	C. Nelson, 3516 S. Homan Ave.	R. J. Wurfel, 3541 Cottage Grove Ave.	
(mt)1031	Manchester, N. H.	Arthur Greenwood, 52 Cumberland St.	Francis A. Foye, 232 Central St.	Foresters' Hall; 1st, 3rd Thurs.
(rr)1033	Pocatello, Idaho	Tracy Pugmire, 1029 No. Hays	Henry Holmberg, 850 N. 10th St.	Labor Temple; 1st & 3d Thurs.
(rr)1038	Jackson, Mich.	Fred Cogswell, 211 W. Ganson St.	H. F. Strobel, 110 W. Biddle St.	Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Thurs.
(l)1037	Winnipeg, Man., Can.	A. A. Miles, 410 Landsdowne Ave.	J. S. McDonald, 165 James St.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Mon.
(m)1039	Ablene, Texas	J. A. Hill, care of Ablene Gas & Elec. Co.	G. G. Yocum, 802 Chestnut St.	W. O. W. Hall; 2d & 4th Wed.
(m)1042	Sturgis, Mich.		A. R. Farnsley, 203 E. West St.	Woodman Hall; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m)1045	Pawhuska, Okla.	Claude Whitlock, Box 867	Geo. B. Page, Box 887	Labor Hall; 2d & 4th Thurs.
(m)1047	Toledo, Ohio	Dexter D. Young, 383 Woodland Ave.	H. G. Densmore, 3225 Cottage Ave.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Fri.
(rr)1049	Oil City, Pa.		C. W. Davis, 20½ Hone Ave.	Latonia Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(m)1054	Salina, Kans.	Geo. J. Lanphere, 116 E. Bond	L. C. Arnold, 405 E. Elm St.	H. V. R. Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
(m)1055	Wellington, Kan.	Ross Perry, 320 W. 9th St.	L. E. Graves, 720 S. G St.	K. of P. Hall; Thursday.
(m)1057	Woodland, Me.	A. C. Little	F. H. Fountain, Box 459	Opera House Office; 2d, last Tues.
(m)1058	La Porte, Ind.	J. O. Welscher, Gen. Delivery	Roy Woodruff, 1112 Weller Ave.	City Band Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(m)1059	St. Anthony, Idaho	Fred Johnson	Chas. B. Rule, 21 E. Main St.	1st Nat. Bank Bldg.; 2d & 4th Mon.
(rr)1060	Norfolk, Va.	W. H. Bassett, 211 W. 35th St.	F. D. Smith, 226 Armstead Apt., 27th St.	Odd Fellows Hall; 1st, 3d Sun.
(m)1072	Monterey, Calif.	G. Helveen, 513 Park St., Pacific Grove, Calif.	I. Belvail, Carmel, Calif.	Bldg. Trds. Tem.; 1st, 3d Mon.
(rr)1083	Chanute, Kans.	W. D. Middleton, 930 S. Central	John Blim, 1009 So. Grant St.	Lapham Hall; 2nd, 4th Tues.
(rr)1086	Tacoma, Wash.	J. Fleming, 3859 E. "G" St.	A. S. Wilson, 3115 East "L" St.	Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Wed.
(rr)1087	Keyser, W. Va.	Geo. W. Mills, Gilmore St.	H. Wells, 226 W. Piedmont St.	Mystic Chair Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(rr)1081	Battle Creek, Mich.	E. Riggs, 368 N. Kendall St.	G. Cummings, 317 W. Van Buren	Members Home; 1st, 3d Fri.
(m)1097	Grand Falls, Newfoundland	John St. George, P.O. Box 62	D. J. O'Flynn, 3 Station Road.	Town Hall; 1st, 3d Mon.
(rr)1098	Childress, Texas	M. Flory, Box 632	Carl Hudson, Box 632	Labor Hall; 3d Tues.
(m)1099	Oil City, Pa.	W. R. Ruffner, Church St.	P. J. Burke, 540 Pummer St.	Central Labor Hall, 2d, 4th Fri.
(l)1101	Anaheim, Calif.	W. Hendrick, Box 274, Brea, Calif.	Arthur Gowdy, 319 S. Claudina	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Tues.
(l)1105	Newark, Ohio	Elmer E. Leedy, 437 Cedar Crest Ave.	Chas. Belt, 594 W. Main St.	Trades Assembly Hall, 1st, 3d Fri.
(m)1106	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	John Lukish, 444 Miller St., Luzerne, Pa.	Wm. Lynne, 21 Tripp St., Forty Fort, Pa., Kingston P. O.	24 Simon Long Bldg.; 3d Mon.
(rr)1108	Garrett, Ind.	W. J. Dreher, 401 So. Cawn St.		Federation Hall; 3d Friday.
(m)1109	Marysville, Calif.	J. C. Murphy, 512 D St.	J. H. Wood, 313 E. St.	Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Fri.
(m)1110	Livermore Falls, Me.	Frank Scudder, Box 273	Norman Baraby, Box 285	Union Hall; 3rd Wed.
(m)1111	Villa Grove, Ill.		Boyd Pond, care of C. I. S. P. Co., Tuscola, Ill.	Moose Hall; 1st Wed.
(m)1116	Kingsport, Tenn.		J. D. McCrary, 390 Sullivan St.	I. O. O. F. Hall; 2d, 4th Mon.
(rr)1118	Quebec, Can.		Alex Gilbert, 394 Champlain St.	
(rr)1121	Olean, N. Y.	C. Feltenberger, 214½ W. State	Chas. W. Rose, 137 No. 15th St.	Federation Hall; 1st, 3rd Fri.
(m)1122	Lufkin, Texas	M. L. Hand, Box 518	Earl Starr, Box 44	I. O. F. Hall; 2d Sat.
(rr)1125	Connellsville, Pa.	I. W. Lohr, 604 E. Murphy Ave.	J. I. Balsley, 404 E. Crawford Ave.	City Hall; 1st Thurs.
(rr)1128	Pen Argyl, Pa.	Ezra L. Sullivan, 305 Harding Ave.	Herbert Andrews, 614 W. George St.	Republican Club Bldg.; 1st, 3d Tues.
(mt)1131	Bloomington, Ind.	J. Chenoweth, 729 So. Wash. St.	F. Stimson, 417 W. 2d St.	Carpenters' Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
(rr)1134	Cheyenne, Wyo.	Carl Kelly	Karl Brown, 1608 Warren Ave.	Labor Temple; 2d Tues.
(m)1135	Newport News, Va.	N. O. Webb, 126 27th St.	N. C. Crispe, 4615 Wash. Ave.	Labor Temple; Monday.
(m)1139	Duncan, Okla.	L. H. Dennis, Box 368	A. C. Cummings, Box 773	Security Elec. Shop; Tues.
(l)1141	Okla. City, Okla.	H. Albee, 1610 W. 9th St.	W. Thomas, 1418 E. Park St.	Woolworth Bldg.; Thursday.
(m)1142	Baltimore, Md.	Jos. S. Wisbeck, 2236 E. Biddle St.	Wm. Wilson, 2114 Maryland Ave.	1222 St. Paul St.; 2d & last Fri.
(m)1143	El Dorado, Ark.	C. B. Marks, 530 Mill St.	W. L. Pickens, 530 Mill St.	530 Mill St.; 1st, 3d Tues.
(l)1144	Birmingham, Ala.	W. F. Clark, P. O. Box 1457	W. L. Wages, Box 1457	United Temple; 2d, 4th Thurs.
(m)1145	Henrietta, Okla.	J. D. Buster	John Hayden	
1146	Rumford, Me.	Gilbert Crosby, Box 231, Mexico, Me.	Gus Bulger, Box 187, Mexico, Me.	
(m)1147	Wis. Rapids, Wis.	A. Gazeley, 327 9th St., N.	Walter Kruger, 323 8th Ave., N.	Paper Makers' Club; 1st & 3d Wed.
(m)1151	Mexia, Texas	Ed. McDaniel, 305 East Commerce St.	Ed. McDaniel, 305 East Commerce St.	305 East Commerce St.; Tues.
(m)1153	Tyler, Texas		Wm. Schmitt, 786 N. Spring St.	Labor Temple; 4th Wed.
(l)1154	Santa Monica, Calif.	L. H. Strickland, 1520 Wash. Blvd., Venice, Calif.	V. E. Glasscock, 1823 Harvard St.	Carpenters' Hall; Every Wed.

BLAKE COMPRESSED CLEATS

EXACT
SIZE



Patented
July 17, 1906

CLEATS PUT UP 100 IN A PACKAGE

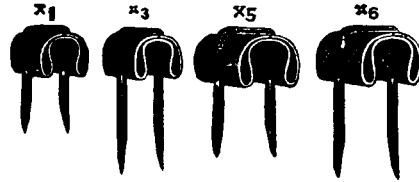
For all Interior Low Voltage Wiring where Blake Insulated Staples cannot be driven.

BLAKE SIGNAL & MFG. CO.

BLAKE INSULATED STAPLES

4 SIZES

Pat. Nov. 27, 1900



For Twisted Pair and Single Wires
No. 1 for Hard Wood No. 3 for General Use
For Twisted 3-Wire and Extra Heavy Pair Wire
No. 5 for Hard Wood No. 6 for General Use

BOSTON, MASS.



IF IT IS YOUR IDEA

to give your support, in the Buying of shoes, to the Union Stamp, which means *Labor Employed Under Fair and Just Conditions*, then—Insist upon having shoes bearing the Union Stamp.

Support Union Labor

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS UNION

246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

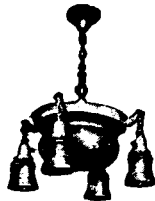
COLLIS LOVELY, President

CHARLES L. BAINE, Secretary-Treasurer

“OUR FIXTURES ARE LIGHTING HOMES FROM COAST TO COAST”

*Our New No. 24 Catalogue
Shows Many New
Designs*

*Our Revised Prices Will
Appeal to You*



*Our Dealer Proposition
Will Net You a
Good Profit*

*Wired Ready to Hang Cuts
Your Overhead*

ERIE FIXTURE SUPPLY CO.

New Plant, E. 10th and P. R. R.

Erie, Pa.

OWN
this
GENUINE
Drop Forged
Steel



ASTRA Automatic

Buy direct from sole U. S. Importers and **Save 1/2**

Recognized by authorities as the finest European Pistol. The standard of the Spanish Army and after exhaustive tests was adopted by the French during the War. The equal of any similar American weapon which sells for twice the price.

You save Jobber, Wholesaler and Retailer profits by ordering direct from us at these special prices.

\$8.95

25 CALIBER
7 Shot
AUTOMATIC

\$10.95

32 CALIBER
10 Shot
AUTOMATIC
Including Extra Magazine

Both Models Shoot Any Standard Ammunition

WARNING! Cast iron guns are very dangerous! We guarantee every ASTRA to be brand new and of Drop-Forged Steel Throughout! Before buying any weapon, INSIST on this guarantee. We also absolutely guarantee the ASTRA against inferior workmanship! If you are not entirely satisfied, return within 10 days and we will immediately refund your money.

SEND NO MONEY

—unless you wish. Just write your name and address clearly—state the model you wish. We will ship by return mail. You pay the postman (plus postage) when it arrives. Write for our new firearms catalog.

California Trading Company

Dept. L-5, Terminal Building., Los Angeles, Cal.

PILES DON'T BE CUT Until You Try This Wonderful Treatment

My internal method of treatment is the correct one, and is sanctioned by the best informed physicians and surgeons. Ointments, salves and other local applications give only temporary relief.

If you have piles in any form write for a FREE sample of Page's Pile Tablets and you will bless the day that you read this. Write today.

E. R. Page 307-B Page Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

25 Song Parodies 25c



Be a parlor entertainer. Make a hit with the crowd. 25 parodies including "Georgette," "Hot Lips," "The Sheik," "Three O'clock in the Morning," "Tomorrow," and all the big hits mailed on receipt of 25c in stamps—special get-acquainted price.

TRUMAN BROWN, 6269 Delmar, ST. LOUIS, MO.

TOBACCO

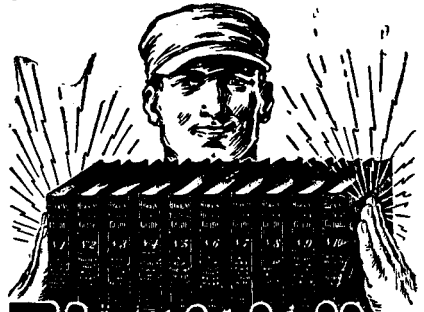
Habit Cured or No Pay

Any form, cigars, cigarettes, pipe, chewing or snuff Guaranteed. Harmless. Complete treatment sent on trial. Costs \$1.00 if it cures. Nothing if it fails. SUPERBA CO. E-59 BALTIMORE, MD.

Cured Her Rheumatism

Knowing from terrible experience the suffering caused by rheumatism, Mrs. J. E. Hurst, who lives at 508 E. Olive St., C-611, Bloomington, Ill., is so thankful at having cured herself that out of pure gratitude she is anxious to tell all other sufferers just how to get rid of their torture by a simple way at home.

Mrs. Hurst has nothing to sell. Merely cut out this notice, mail it to her with your own name and address, and she will gladly send you this valuable information entirely free. Write her at once before you forget.—Adv.



Electricity at your finger ends

Know the facts in Electricity. They mean more money and better position for you. Hawkins Guides tell you all you need to know about Electricity.

Every important electrical subject covered so you can understand it. Easy to study and apply. A complete, practical working course, in 10 volumes.

Books are pocket size; flexible covers. Order a set to-day to look over.

HAWKINS GUIDES

3500 PAGES
4700 PICTURES

\$1 A VOLUME
\$1 A MONTH

These books tell you all about —

Magnetism — Induction — Experiments — Dynamos — Electric Machinery — Motors — Armatures — Armature Windings — Installing of Dynamos — Electrical Instrument Testing — Practical Management of Dynamos and Motors — Distribution Systems — Wiring — Wiring Diagrams — Sign Flashers — Storage Batteries — Principles of Alternating Currents and Alternators — Alternating Current Motors — Transformers — Converters — Rectifiers — Alternating Current Systems — Circuit Breakers — Measuring Instruments — Switch Boards — Wiring — Power Stations — Installing — Telephone — Telegraph — Wireless — Bells — Lighting — Railways. Also many Modern Practical Applications of Electricity and Ready Reference Index.

SHIPPED TO YOU FREE

Not a cent to pay until you see the books. No obligation to buy unless you are satisfied. Send Coupon now—today—and get this great help library and see if it is not worth \$100 to you—pay \$1.00 a month for ten months or return it.

THEO. AUDEL & CO.,
72 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

Please submit for examination

Hawkins Electrical Guides

(Price \$1 each). Ship at once, pre-

paid, the 10 numbers. If satisfactory, I agree to send you \$1 within seven days and to further mail you \$1 each month until paid.

Signature _____
Occupation _____
Employed by _____
Residence _____
Reference _____

For RADIO



Speco Flux Protects

SPECO Flux has been approved by manufacturers of Radio apparatus. Here the flux must be non-corrosive and more. Speco is also protective. Made in Fluid, Salts, Sticks and Paste form.

Write for sample.

SPECIAL CHEMICALS COMPANY

Highland Park, Illinois



**Earn \$35.00
to \$125 a Week**

**Learn Mechanical
Dentistry**

A high grade, well-paid agreeable occupation that can be quickly learned in America's largest and best equipped day and evening school. An uncrowded field

where good positions can be had at big pay, or you can start your own laboratory business. Course is practical; no books; no classes; individual instruction by experts; no educational requirements or license necessary. Easy terms. Write for catalog R-51 and full information.

McCARRIE SCHOOL 34 and 36 West Lake St.
Chicago, Ill.

2 TIRES FOR \$9.95
FREE TUBE WITH EACH TIRE (SIZE 28 X 3)

Standard Tire Prices Smashed Again!

—and some sensational cut, too! Think of it—two tires for almost the price of one and a **FREE** inner tube with each tire. *No double treads or sewed tires.* Thousands of customers are getting maximum mileage out of these tires, and you, too, can get up to

10,000 MILES

Here's your opportunity—if you act at once. This is a special lot selected for this record-breaking sale. Order today—right now. They're going fast.

Compare These Amazing Reductions on Two Tires of Same Size

SIZE	1 TIRE	2 TIRES	SIZE	1 TIRE	2 TIRES
28x8	\$8.75	\$ 9.95	31x4	\$10.65	\$17.49
30x8	7.25	11.95	32x4	11.85	19.75
30x3 1/2	8.25	13.95	33x4	12.45	20.90
32x3 1/2	9.45	15.95	34x4	13.25	21.95

Prices on larger sizes quoted on request. Prices f.o.b. Chicago.

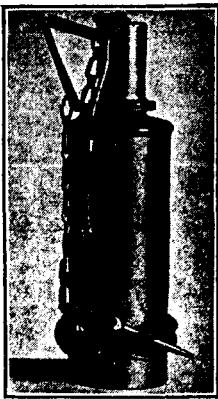
SEND NO MONEY! We ship subject to examination, by Express before payment of C. O. D. charge, or by Parcel Post after payment of C. O. D. charge. Examine tires on arrival, and if not absolutely satisfied, return same unused and your money will be promptly refunded. Specify straight side or clincher. **ACT NOW.**

ROCKWELL TIRE COMPANY
1506 S. Michigan Ave., Dept. 52-E, Chicago, Ill.

When writing to Advertisers please mention the Journal of Electrical Workers and Operators.

ALEX H. ROLLERSON

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
PLAINFIELD, N. J.



Patented Sept. 20th, 1921

Electrical Workers, Get Ready for Spring

When you work and perspire, have peace, use a lighting Attachment on your Alcohol Torch. Lightens the Electrician's Work; the reason is the Invention. A Reduction in Price.

This Lighting Attachment furnishes an ever-ready light to the wick of the torch, to whatever torch it is attached. One charge is ample to last a year, lighting six times a day in damp or dry weather. Sparking material renewal for lighters twenty cents. Lighter Attachment \$.75 each, postage paid by us. In ordering, fill in order form at base of Advertisement. Lighters fit all Standard makes of Torches, as shown in illustration; including Victor, Spartan, and Otto Bernz makes of torches.

In ordering give name of Torch for which Attachment is desired. Order today. Electricians as Selling Agents wanted. Sample \$.75. Sold Exclusively by

ALEX H. ROLLERSON

PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY, U. S. A.

Name
Street
City.....
State.....

BETTER SHOES BY MAIL

Guaranteed Quality and Fit

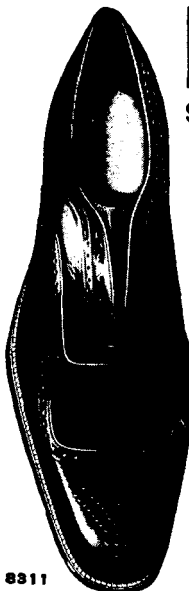
SEND ONLY \$1.00 WITH YOUR ORDER

If Thoroughly Pleased Send \$1 to \$1.25 a Month

If not thoroughly satisfied you merely return and we guarantee to refund your dollar also cost of return postage. We don't wish you to pay cash as we would like to have you experience our monthly payment system. It enables the man with an average income to buy the better quality which he knows is real economy in the end. We carry the finest men's and boys' clothing, furnishings and shoes and we will send our free catalog on request or with any order. Six months to pay on every article we sell.

Square French Toe Oxford

Most popular of latest square toe models, both for comfort & dress. 4 rows of stitching and neatly pinked vamp and tip. Cordovan shade soft uppers and single oak sole Goodyear welt-sewed. A shoe to be proud of. "Wing-foot" rubber heels. **\$5.45**
 Sizes 6 to 11, No. 8111.....



8311

Semi-Brogue

For comfort and dress the new square toe lasts are most popular. Above pattern in the Semi-Brogue with the full wing tip and very delicate perforations comes in a handsome dark cordovan shade that is most in demand. Finest workmanship, single heavy oak soles Goodyear Welt sewed and Goodyear Wingfoot rubber heels. Full leather trimmings. \$1 to \$2 below your dealer's prices. Sizes 6 to 12, No 8311 **\$5.95**
 Price

Our Idea:
 "One Good Pair is Better Than Two 'Cheap' Pairs and Less Costly in the Long Run"



The finest upper leather for dress shoes. Finer and softer than kid. Tough as hickory. Takes a polish like patent leather. Never scuffs or peels. Finest heavy single oak sole Goodyear welt-sewed. "Wing-foot" rubber heels. Full leather trimmings.

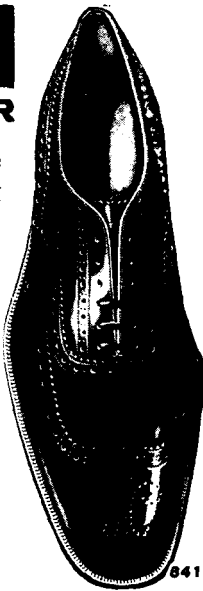
The Admiral "solid comfort" last shown on the right we consider the finest foot-fitting last ever produced. We guarantee both wonderful comfort and dressy appearance. The kangaroo leather in this last we have sold to thousands of men who could hardly believe that we offered the genuine article at this low price. Such shoes are generally sold in exclusive boot shops at \$12.00 to \$18.00 a pair. Let us prove what a wonderful dress and comfortable shoe the kangaroo is. We only ask the privilege of sending a pair. Sizes 6 to 11.

No. 8411 — Admiral. Only \$1 with order. Balance **\$7.45**
 \$1.25 a Month.....

The Banker last to the left you will say is rightly named for it's the famous straight last of bankers and business men. Plain fine stitching with absolutely no perforation or fanciness. Dignified. Extremely dressy looking. Finest single oak sole Goodyear welt-sewed. Goodyear "Wingfoot" rubber heels. Genuine leather trimmings and finest shoe construction throughout. Sizes 6 to 11.

No. 8211 — Banker. Only \$1 with order. Balance **\$1.25** **\$7.45**
 a Month.....

WE GUARANTEE FIT

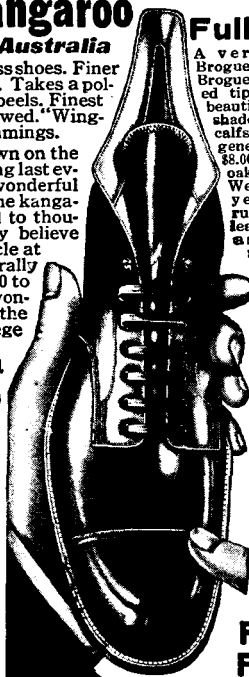


8411

Genuine Kangaroo Imported from Australia

Full Brogue

A very handsome full Brogue pattern with full Brogue perforation, pinked tip and vamp in a beautiful dark brown shade of fine quality calfskin. An oxford generally retailing at \$8.00. Single heavy oak soles Goodyear Welt sewed, Goodyear "Wingfoot" rubber heels, fine leather trimmings—a shoe to please the man who demands quality footwear. Sizes from 6 to 11. No. 8411 **\$6.45**
 Price



Don't Delay Send Today You Have Six Months to Pay Also FREE Catalogue of Men's Finest Suits, Furnishings.



Send us your exact size if you know it. If not, send an outline of your stocking foot drawn on a piece of paper by tracing a pencil around the stocking foot. This assures you a perfect fit. Our ironclad guarantee is backed by 15 years successful merchandising of quality clothing for men and boys. Every article must give you satisfactory service or we agree to replace free or make any reasonable adjustment any fair minded man will ask. Order on approval — today.

THE CLEMENT COMPANY,
 1550 Indiana Ave., Chicago, Illinois

Gentlemen:—Enclosed find \$1.00 as first payment for which please send me a pair of shoes as noted below. If shoes are as you say, I agree to send \$1.25 each month until paid for—otherwise I will return in 45 hours, you to refund my \$1.00 and return postage.

Style No.....Size.....Leather.....

Name

Address.....

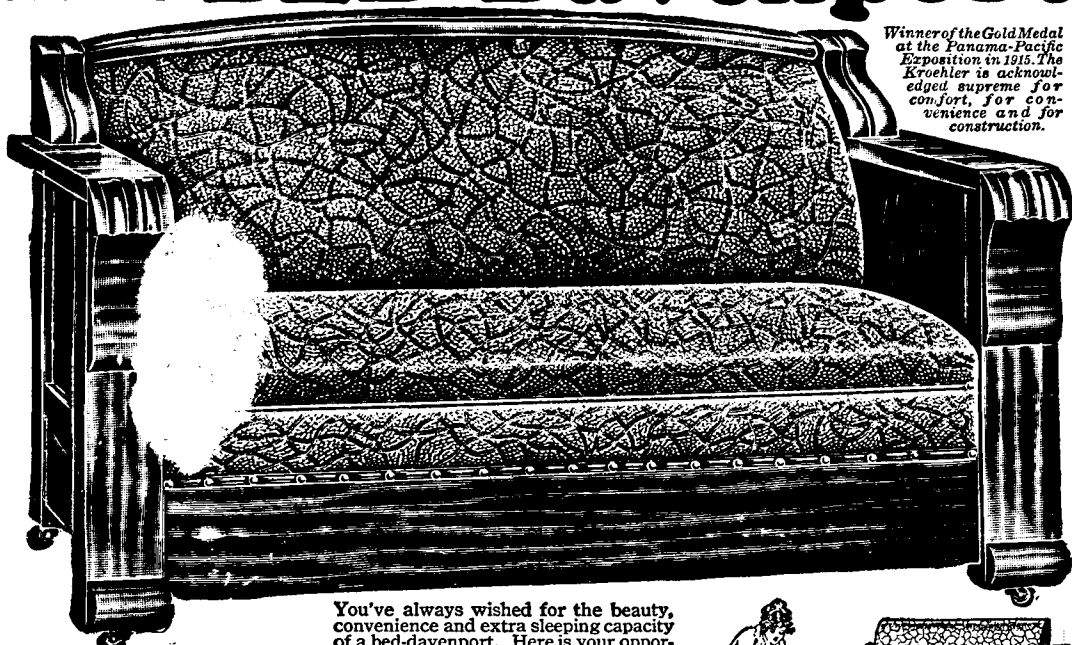
Employed by

Get your name on our big list of satisfied customers and receive immediately our Big Money Saving Catalogue of men's and boys' clothing—just off the press. Start right now to save money on quality wearing apparel.

THE Clement Company
 1550 INDIANA AVE.-CHICAGO, ILL.

**Famous
Kroehler**

BED-Davenport



Winner of the Gold Medal
at the Panama-Pacific
Exposition in 1915. The
Kroehler is acknowl-
edged as supreme for
comfort, for con-
venience and for
construction.

**\$100
Down**

your home. A luxurious divan by day which will enrich the appearance of your room. And at night, a full size bed; extra sleeping capacity for some one who is crowded now or when company drops in for a stay.

30 Days Trial

for you to use freely for 30 days trial. See what a roomy, comfortable divan by day, a comfortable, restful bed at night. Just like adding another room to your house! Compare the price with what you would have to pay spot cash locally. If, after 30 days, you decide not to keep the bed-davenport, send it back at our expense and we'll refund your money plus any freight charges you paid. You risk nothing!

\$4.50 a Month

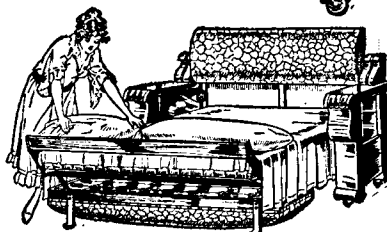
paid only \$47.90 in all. Almost a year to pay at the rate of only 15c a day. What could you spend 15c a day for that would give you more real, lasting, worth-while satisfaction than for this famous Kroehler bed-davenport? Send for this bed-davenport now. We trust honest people anywhere in the U. S. No discount for cash; nothing extra for credit. No C. O. D.

Cut Price! Send NOW 

Madam, take our advice and don't let this opportunity slip by. Never have you been offered such a price-smashing value and on such liberal terms. Just \$1.00 with the coupon brings it on thirty days trial—think! Satisfaction guaranteed or your \$1.00 plus all freight charges refunded. Don't miss this opportunity—send the coupon now!

Straus & Schram, Dept. 4365 Chicago

You've always wished for the beauty, convenience and extra sleeping capacity of a bed-davenport. Here is your opportunity to own the famous Kroehler bed-davenport (known and acknowledged the best of all bed-davenports) on a perfectly amazing, price-smashing offer. A handsome, massive, and comfortable piece of furniture. We'll send it right to your house on approval upon receipt of the coupon with only \$1.00 deposit! Think what this bed-davenport will mean to the sleeping capacity for some one who is crowded now or when company drops in for a stay.



A Divan By Day — A Bed By Night

Elegant, Luxurious Upholstered Divan by Day, when closed as in large illustration. **Full Size Bed at Night** (small illustration). You sleep on a regular spring, not on the upholstering as in old-fashioned davenports. Your choice of selected solid oak in rich high gloss golden or dull waxed brown finish; or selected birch in beautiful mahogany finish. Seat has eighteen 6 1-2 inch oil tempered wire springs, supported on steel cross bars. Crimp wire bound to prevent sagging, heavy duck canvas over springs. Filling is of fine fibre and cotton top. The metal bed-frame and folding mechanism are made of all steel. *Easy to operate.* Has wardrobe back into which all bedding folds when davenport is closed. The plain dust-proof seat and back are thickly padded and **luxuriously upholstered** in brown Delavan leather, the best imitation of Spanish leather known. Measures 59 1-2 inches wide. Height of back from seat, 20 inches; depth of seat, 20 inches. Size of bed when open, 72x48 inches. Shipped from factory near Chicago or New York factory. Shipping weight about 240 lbs. Shipped knocked down to save considerable on freight charges; easily set up.

Order by No. B7481A. \$1.00 with coupon, \$4.50 a month, price \$47.90

Straus & Schram, Dept. 4365 Chicago, Illinois

Gentlemen: Enclosed find \$1. Ship special advertised Kroehler Bed-Davenport. I am to have 30 days free trial. If I keep the Bed-Davenport, I will pay balance at \$4.50 per month. If not satisfied I will return the Bed-Davenport within 30 days and you agree to refund my \$1.00 and any freight charges I paid.

Check finish desired: ☐ Golden Oak ☐ Fumed Oak ☐ Mahogany
☐ Kroehler Bed-Davenport, No. B7481A. \$47.90.

Name

Street, R. F. D.;
or Box No.

Shipping
Point.....

Post Office State

If you want ONLY our free catalog
of Home Furnishings, mark X here ☐